Watch for Robert Hamilton's Review of the "Brown Book" in Saturday's "Daily"

Daily Worker

Central Organ of the Communist Party U.S.A.

(Section of the Communist International)

America's Only Working Class Daily Newspaper

WEATHER: Eastern New York: Cloudy, probably showers Thursday.

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2 Steel Union Organizers Kidnapped, Flogged

A Test for the Party

THE Wall Street government's armed intervention in Cuba is a test for all the forces of the Communist Party of the United States.

A few days ago the Daily Worker declared that this armed intimidation of the Cuban people is war. This war has a special significance for the American working class, for it is the war of Wall Street imperialism against the most rapidly growing revolutionary mass movement in the Americas. It is the crushing hand of Wall Street seeking to protect one of its main bulwarks of imperialism.

But the full significance of this fact has not yet penetrated the ranks of the Communist Party. To an immediate test of its resolve to fight against war, the Party has been lagging.

* * *

THERE is no easy way around the Party's urgent, imperative task of rousing the whole American working class to vehement protest against Roosevelt's intervention.

The Party must take the lead in organising mass meetings, street meetings, in turning every workers' meeting into a protest against intervention in Cuba.

It is particularly the task of the Party and of the revolutionary unions to rouse the membership of all unions, to raise the question of Cuba at every union meeting, and especially at A. F. of L. meetings.

America's armed intervention in Cuba is the most urgent immediate concern of the United States Congress Against War, to open in New York City on September 29th. Many elements besides the revolutionary workers will be represented in this congress.

It is the task of the Party, of the revolutionary trade unions, and of the opposition groups in the reformist unions to see to it that there is a strong working class representation, as the only guarantee that the congress will put forward and carry out a program of real, concrete, effective struggle against war.

Wagner vs. Lodi

SENATOR WAGNER, who very mysteriously now takes the place formerly filled by Leo Wollman, as chairman of the Labor Advisory Board, comes out with a statement that under the NRA workers have a right to choose any representatives to speak for them, whether employed in a particular shop or not.

This is the sheerest propaganda, attempting to put a little sugar coating on the terrific blows suffered by the workers such as the open shop clause in the auto code, the no-strike edict, the flood of anti-picketing injunctions.

On the very day this statement was issued by Wagner it was given the lie in Paterson, New Jersey, by action of NRA officials. Over 8,000 dye house workers, striking under the leadership of the National Textile Workers Union, as admitted by every capitalist newspaper reporting the event, were refused the right to have their representatives present their demands at a meeting of the bosses and Mr. John A. Moffit, acting for the NRA.

Hundreds of police massed at the Hamilton Hotel to keep the committee elected by the workers from coming to the conference.

* * *

IN UTAH and New Mexico, where Mr. Grubbs, NRA official admits the National Miners Union represents the strikers, the bosses refuse to recognize the union leaders as the spokesmen of the strikers.

The latest statement of Senator Wagner has as much force as the promise of Roosevelt to employ 6,000,000 workers by Labor Day.

Senator Wagner, very close to Mr. Green, has been notified that the workers throughout the country are beginning to see through the fine phrases about the NRA. What meaning does Wagner's phrases have in the face of NRA officials in the field using police to keep away the representatives chosen by thousands of strikers?

What force can Wagner's propaganda have in the auto industry, for instance, where Green's open shop clause permits the bosses to fire even union men, who work in the plant if they dare to speak for the workers?

No, Mr. Green and Mr. Wagner, your latest trick will not be half powerful enough to cover up the open shop, scab, strikebreaking policy of the NRA.

If the workers' representatives are met by the bosses, it will be through the power and force of mass struggles of the workers forcing them to do so.

Just as wage increases, improved conditions are being won against the NRA and through mass strikes—a bitter fact being learned now by the miners throughout the country—so workers' representatives will be met through the force of action by the workers' themselves.

More Promises---Not Jobs

HUNGRY workers, asking for bread, for relief, for unemployment insurance are being fed liberal doses of lying figures by General Johnson and Senator Wagner.

Just yesterday, Senator Wagner, chairman of the Labor Advisory Board of the NRA, without the slightest foundation in fact, declares 3,000,000 workers got jobs since the New Deal went into effect.

The day before at Madison Square Garden in New York General Johnson said the crisis had been liquidated by 25 percent.

This is real teamwork in a deliberate attempt to answer the demands for food coming from the throats of millions of unemployed with figures based on pure imagination.

The millions of unemployed in the country who have seen promise after promise of jobs follow the old route of Hoover's promises of prosperity are beginning to think of a bitter winter ahead, without food, clothing or shelter.

* * *

THE demands for relief are growing greater as the jobs grow fewer, and these worthies of the NRA come out with their fake figures to string the starving along a little more, to keep them waiting for the jobs that do not come.

What are the facts about jobs? On July 15, the highest point in production of this year was reached, before the NRA codes went into effect. Since the codes were adopted, and since Roosevelt's promises of 6,000,000 jobs, production has been going down, jobs have been growing scarcer.

Just today the fact is published in all capitalist papers that steel production, which was at 65 percent of capacity in July has now shot down to 36 percent of capacity. Tens of thousands of steel workers have been fired.

Textile production is slowing up, with dozens of plants closing down completely. Coal production is slowing up. Every business index in the country has been going downward since July 15 at a faster pace than they went up under the hypodermic of inflation. The jag of inflation is wearing out, and the NRA is not putting men back to work. Quite on the contrary, more men are losing their jobs, and this winter still more will be thrown on the breadlines.

The Roosevelt regime does not want to provide any money for unemployment relief. Hundreds of millions are available for war preparations, but not one cent is available to carry out Roosevelt's pre-election promise of unemployment insurance.

Now, the unemployed, together with the employed, must organise for the struggle to force unemployment insurance. Roosevelt has plenty of money on hand. He has billions ready for the bankers whenever they want it. He has unlimited sums for war. But neither he, nor the bosses, will provide one cent of relief, unless forced to do so.

Prison Official Tries to Attack Witness of Welfare Isle Murder

District Attorney Grills Mark Shahian in Vain Attempt to Discredit His Story

By JOHN L. SPIVAK
Author of "Georgia Nigger."

NEW YORK.—A brazen attempt to attack Mark Shahian, eyewitness to the brutal murder on Welfare Island of James Matthews, a North Carolina Negro, was made in the district attorney's office yesterday by Dr. Max Goodman, the dentist, whom Shahian identified as the one, who told him not to say a guard had knocked his teeth out with a blackjack.

Shahian had been called to testify to the details of the Matthews murder after the Daily Worker forced the district attorney's office to open an investigation into the charges.

The attempted assault on the eyewitness was made in a roomful of district attorney officials, Welfare Island wardens and heavily armed guards whose pistols bulged at their hips.

Assistant District Attorney Saul Price, in charge of the investigation, jumped up when Shahian placed his hands on the back of a chair to defend himself and ordered Dr. Goodman, the Harts Island dentist whom the witness had just identified, to calm himself and sit down.

Dr. Goodman, Shahian testified, first examined him when a keeper had struck him with a blackjack. Upon informing the dentist how he had received his injuries, Dr. Goodman, according to Shahian's testimony, told him not to say that "because it would go hard with him," and advised him to say that he had tripped on the stairs and struck his jaw.

The district attorney's office was like a stage set yesterday morning when Shahian, accompanied by Edward Kuntz and Abraham Dranow, International Labor Defense Attorneys appeared at the hour set for Shahian to give his testimony. The three wardens of Harts Island, the penitentiary and Correction Hospital were already there besides two unidentified officials and a stenographer.

(Continued on Page Three)

BAYONETS GLEAM IN NRA MARCH

Whalen, Johnson, Try to Whip Up War-Time Hysteria

"March or Be Fired" . . Employers Say

By a Worker Correspondent

NEW YORK, N. Y.—I work in Klein's Dept. Store on Union Square. We had to take part in the N.R.A. parade. If you don't, you lose your job. So the store with the lowest minimum will be most represented. The minimum in Klein's is $12. We have to wear just a certain kind of clothes—a black or navy blue dress and certain kind of shoes. He pays you $12 a week and expects you to buy a costume for the parade. We are to wear red, white and blue berets. None of the girls are going with a willing spirit. The girls have said they would much rather work that half day than hike. Klein's is the most notorious exploiter in the city. Everybody knows that.

By MILTON HOWARD.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—It was with a grim array of naked, fixed bayonets that the NRA parade began yesterday at 1:30 p. m. It was the uniformed regiments of state troops, police, and National Guard that first came into view. At first all you could see was bayonets and police clubs.

Then, a roar was heard, and everybody looking up to see the 46 military bombing planes sweep by in attacking formation. Those planes could have dropped high explosives that would have made a bloody shambles of that place. And everybody looking up got the idea.

The brutal, armed force of the state—that was the first impact of the parade arranged by the New York NRA administration in closest co-operation with the police, army and navy. They wanted the thousands of workers who lined the sidewalks to get a good view of that gleaming steel.

Then the military bands began to sound. And it was war songs that they poured into the ears of the marchers—"Over There" . . . "Keep the Home Fires Burning" . . . etc. Everywhere leather-faced, evil-eyed Lieutenants were swinging their arms stiffly in salute. It was like 1917.

The reviewing stand in front of the library at Fifth Ave. and 42nd St. was packed with Generals, bankers, Government officials, politicians, and ladies in summer furs.

Every now and then as one of the ladies waved her hands in gracious condescension at the marchers a diamond ring would glow in the sun that shone fitfully through the clouds.

Whalen Smiles

Grover Whalen stood there, flanked by General Nolan and General Johnson, the NRA chief. He seemed happy about something. Every now and then one of the marchers called his name. And Grover Whalen smiled. He simply laps up public applause.

"Look at him," one of the pressmen said to me, "He thinks he's President already."

That's not the first time I saw Whalen smile. The last time I saw him was at the March, 1930, demonstration of a hundred thousand workers in Union Square, when his police lunged forward with smashing clubs, on plunging horses.

I saw Whalen bare his teeth in a slow smile as his stool-pigeons and detectives trampled on the faces of stumbling women, beating hundreds of workers. There was something of that smile in Whalen's arrogant face yesterday.

Seventy-seven trade groups

(CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO)

$450,000,000 Rise in Gasoline Costs Caused by NRA

Leading Oil Companies Raise Retail Prices

WASHINGTON, September 13.—As a result of the Roosevelt program of severe restriction in oil production, and the raising of the price of crude oil under the NRA codes, gasoline prices are being advanced all over the country. The increase in the total gasoline bill of the country will be at least $450,000,000 a year, Secretary of the Interior Ickes, announced today.

Leading oil companies yesterday advanced all oil prices from one to two cents a gallon. A price of 24 cents a gallon will soon prevail, oil officials declared.

The Roosevelt program in the oil industry, thus, has the same effect as a sales tax on gasoline purchases.

Jobless Father a Suicide

NEW YORK.—John Kovel, 40, worker from Queens, hung himself on a tree in Flushing Park on Tuesday night. Kovel, who has a wife and four children, has been out of work for months.

STRIKES ON INCREASE IN CUBA

Danger of Blood Bath by U. S. Forces Is High

Anti-Intervention Flag Worries Cops

NEW YORK.—A large red flag bearing the words "Hands Off Cuba!" flew from the Liberty flagpole in City Hall Park for hours early today. The rope was cut.

It took policemen two hours to get it down after it had flown unnoticed by them since some time during the night, when it was run up.

HAVANA, Sept. 13.—Danger of a blood bath by American troops, to drown the still rising wave of strikes and anti-imperialist struggles of the Cuban masses, is high tonight, as the Grau San Martin regime is showing itself increasingly unable to head off the workers' militancy.

Many new strikes, and increasing militancy among the striking workers, were reported from all parts of the island.

Thirty U. S. warships, including one battleship, capable of firing shells 13 miles, surround the island, awaiting word to land troops under a barrage of shells. They are in constant communication with Ambassador Sumner Welles.

Three thousand students have organized themselves into a fascist militia to support the new government, which is increasingly using the troops which last week overthrew De Cespedes against the striking workers.

While the pressure of the American ring of steel around the island made itself increasingly felt, and the likelihood of bloody warfare by American troops was greater than it has been since the overthrow of De Cespedes, President Grau San Martin declared, "I feel happy to say Cuba is absolutely free among all the nations of the world."

Government An Armed Dictatorship

The new government, with the aid of the armed reactionary students, and certain sections of the army is feverishly striving to impose an armed dictatorship like Machado's, in order to prove it can smash the revolutionary movement without help from American marines. Former President Mario Menocal, the Nationalist Union headed by Carlos Mendieta, and the ABC capitalist-landlord secret society have refused support, believing the new regime is too weak to smash the revolution.

American residents and the richest local capitalists are bombarding Welles with demands that American troops be landed.

This is the response to an ever higher wave of anti-imperialist feeling among the Cuban masses, and a constantly sharper demand for a living wage on the part of industrial and plantation workers, expressed in a still growing wave of strikes, and in numerous demonstrations.

Communists Lead Strikes

The Communist Party and the revolutionary National Confederation of Labor have taken the lead in many of these strikes and demonstrations.

Refused their demands, railway workers have gone out on strike again in Camaguey.

More than a quarter of all sugar plants in Cuba, including the largest, controlling half of Cuba's sugar production, are closed by strikes. Managers of other plants who settled with the strikers declared they would refuse to pay the higher rates later on.

Coffee pickers in Guantanamo and Songo are out on strike. The Daiquiri mines of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, near Santiago, and the El Cristo manganese mines, also American owned, are closed by strikes. Dock workers at Santiago demanded pay increases within 72 hours. Banana workers at Antilla gave the United Fruit Company until Saturday to meet their demands.

Negroes, discriminated against in the distribution of relief after last week's storm are militantly protesting at Cardenas.

CO. GUNMEN TAKE THEM FOR A RIDE

Kewanee Plant Is a Branch of Struck Plant in Pa.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 13.—Two organizers of the Steel and Metal Workers Industrial Union here, Ingar Johnson and Otto Keller, were kidnapped when they were distributing leaflets and organizing workers at the Walworth Co., at Kewanee, Ill.

This is a branch of the plant in Greensburg, Pa., where over 1,000 workers are striking under the leadership of the Steel and Metal Workers Union.

The two union organizers were blindfolded, taken for a ride and brutally flogged and then thrown into a river eightee nmiles out of Kewanee where they were left unconscious.

Two local workers, Williams and Popejoy were also taken for a ride. McNaught was beaten at the gate of the Walworth plant.

Hoodlums armed with shotguns, pistols, rope, etc. in ten autos, mobilized by the company, largely composed of company foremen did the kidnapping and flogging.

The gunmen demanded to know where Joe Weber, union organizer was. This shows the connection between the company gunmen and the Chicago police department.

The names of some of the hoodlums are Harwood Miller, Nass Garland and Trenary Wagner.

Army Base Preparing for Cuban Occupation

(By a Worker Correspondent.)

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—A friend of mine who works in the Brooklyn Army Base, has told me of some of the preparation for Cuban intervention taking place there.

Last week, searchlights mounted on trucks were shipped. A car load of machine guns and automatic rifles are to be shipped out, or have already been shipped. In addition, several powerful radio transmitting sets have been shipped. They are also getting out field telephone sets.

The ships that have already been dispatched to Cuba could only carry a temporary occupation force. It is evident from the material being sent that U. S. troops may very likely be transported.

Funds for Drought Area.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—Funds to relieve areas stricken by drought and the grasshopper plague have been allocated by President Roosevelt. A sum of $63,000,000 will be used for these areas which include North and South Dakota, the Panhandle Section of Texas, the Rio Grande Val-

10,000 Join Penna. Coal Strike in Day; 30,000 Now Out

UMWA Officials Can't Keep Men in When Code Promises Flop; Big Trusts Preparing for Major Battles, Layoffs

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Sept. 13.—Although United Mine Workers officials are working desperately to hold back the strike movement in Western Pennsylvania and issued a special appeal to the miners to remain at work pending the settlement of the coal code, representatives of more than 30,000 coal miners voted to remain out on strike until their union is recognised and a bituminous coal code is signed.

The vote was taken at a meeting of 300 workers in Hungarian Hall, at Pricedale, Westmoreland County. At a nearby baseball field thousands of miners gathered to hear the decision of their representatives on the strike vote.

* * *

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—The strike is growing in the soft coal fields against the failure of Roosevelt to deliver on the promises he made to get the 70,000 miners back to work in the previous strike a few weeks ago.

Over 30,000 miners are out in Southwestern Pennsylvania alone, over 15,000 having joined the ranks of the strikers today.

U.M.W.A. officials, working with N. R.A. officials, are trying to cover the fact that the movement is a strike, calling it a "holiday" or "suspension of work" pending the passage of the coal code.

A similar strike is on in Iowa, where 3,000 miners flouted their officials and went on strike.

Five counties in Pennsylvania are involved in the strike. The miners are demanding recognition of the U. M.W.A., higher wages, lower hours, and improved conditions.

The strikers are disregarding the orders of the officials to remain at work until a code is passed here.

President Roosevelt himself is taking the leading part in the preparation of a code, hoping to stop the advance of the strike by rushing through a fake agreement between Lewis and the coal operators.

Big coal operators, like the Pittsburgh Coal Co., H. C. Frick, and other U. S. Steel mines, are stocking up heavily with coal, preparing for a major strike, or to fire men when the code goes into effect.

Minor Trial Tomorrow Test of Picket Right

Robert Minor, Communist candidate for Mayor, of New York, arrested for picketing "in violation of the NRA" will be tried Friday at 9 a. m. in the Magistrate's Court at Pennsylvania and Liberty Avenues, Brooklyn.

This is the first test case of the right of workers to picket under the Blue Buzzard codes. All workers are urged by the International Labor Defense to attend the trial and demand the release of Minor.

3,000 Iowa Miners Defeat UMW Heads' Move to End Strike

Set Up Rank and File Committee to Lead the Strike

DES MOINES, Ia., Sept. 13.—Efforts of Lewis, and Wilson, of the United Mine Workers of America to force the 3,000 striking Iowa miners back to the pits failed when the strikers at a meeting Monday voted to continue to fight against the slavery provisions of the NRA.

Alarmed at this show of militancy the U.M.W.A. officials threatened disciplinary action.

Nevertheless, in spite of this threat, delegates were elected to a conference Friday for the purpose of developing further plans for the continuance of the strike. A committee of progressive miners was also elected to supervise the building of a strong picket line.

However, one of the members of the committee, Bob Heathcote, has by his beaurocratic action in keeping all National Miners Union, and Daily Worker representatives from the picket line sabotaged the struggle. This, in spite of vigorous protests from the rank and file, who are voraciously grabbing up "Daily Workers" for news of the Utah and New Mexico strikes.

Miners were enraged at the lying stories, in the local press, that they had returned to work.

Daily Worker Wins the Right to Sell Paper in Harrison

HARRISON, N. J., Sept. 13.—The right to distribute Daily Workers in the streets of Harrison, N. J., was won yesterday through a legal fight put up by the International Labor Defense.

Marion Laughlin, young Irish woman, who was arrested several weeks ago for distributing Daily Workers before the Crucible Steel Company in Harrison, was acquitted by jury, and the right to sell the Daily Workers was established by the court.

Over 200 workers mobilized by the Jim Connelly Branch of the I.L.D. packed the courtroom, overflowing the Main Hall, and standing outside on the streets, while Solomon Golat, Newark attorney, established the legal right of the Daily Worker to be sold or distributed on the streets of Harrison.

Half the jury panel was challenged by Attorney Golat, when through questioning, it was established that the jurymen openly stated that they stood for the suppression of the Communists, and were against the distribution of the Daily Worker.

This was only the second time that a jury trial was held in the magistrate's court of Harrison.

The only witness put up by the Harrison authorities was the policeman who arrested Marion Laughlin.

When asked by Golat if he would arrest any other newsies in the town for the sale of any other paper, the cop stated that he would not, but that the "Daily Worker was the only paper he would stop from being sold."

Marion Laughlin was put on probation for the payment of $20 fine for the insertion of leaflets in the Daily Worker, and $12 court costs.

The judge said that he would not send her to jail, because that would "cause too much notoriety." However, the International Labor Defense does not intend to pay the court costs or the fine. Issues of the Daily Worker were given out in the court and sold on the streets of Harrison, while the trial was in progress.

McAdoo Leaves to Visit Soviet Union

NEW YORK.—Senator William G. McAdoo of California, Secretary of the Treasury under President Wilson, sailed for the Soviet Union yesterday, for a short visit.

While saying his visit was unofficial, he added that he expected to report to President Roosevelt on his observations

Socialist Competitive Spirit Needed in $40,000 Drive

"OUR unit challenges any unit in our section in Socialist competition to save our six-page, and much better Daily Worker"—so writes the secretary, Comrade Fisher, of Unit Three, Section five of the Communist Party in New York City. Comrade Fisher adds, "Our unit has decided to raise $100.00 for the Daily Worker in its campaign for $40,000. Enclosed find $25.00 as our first collection."

That, comrades, is the spirit. And, above all, it's backed up by immediate cash—$25.00.

Section five of the New York District has 23 Communist units. If these other units seriously take up the challenge of unit three, and each raise $100.00 the Daily Worker drive will be given a big push forward. We would be $2,300 nearer our $40,000 goal.

And then what should prevent, let us say, section one or two challenging section five? Or District eight challenging District two? A tremendous stimulus would be given to the whole campaign.

And such an immediate stimulus is needed. The Campaign is lagging.

* * *

ON Saturday, the first day of our drive $172.00 was received. Monday returns, boosted by the Sunday New York conference, reached $361.90. But on Tuesday only $72.00 arrived. **And yesterday only $61.00.**

This, comrades, is a danger signal. It indicates that the readers of our paper and the workers' organizations supporting our paper have not not been aroused to the seriousness of our need for financial assistance—for $40,000.

We have not until now, declared that the Daily Worker would be compelled to cease publication. We have not resorted to hysterical appeals. Why? **Because we are confident that the masses will aid us in meeting the pressing financial obligations of the paper.**

But our readers, nevertheless, should realise that the existence of the Daily Worker—yes, its very life—is bound up with the success of our present drive for funds. The full amount—$40,000—must be raised, and in the shortest possible time.

* * *

WE urge our readers to send in contributions at once. We urge workers' organizations to increase their activities—to circulate the collection lists, to arrange benefit affairs, to make direct donations from their treasuries.

The best method of arousing the initiative of the workers is that adopted by unit three of section five—**socialist competition.** By developing a real competitive spirit in the campaign to maintain our paper the drive will quickly meet success. We commend unit three for its initiative. We urge all other workers' groups to enter into the campaign with the same spirit. And at once!

Previously Received - - - -	$606.26
Yesterday's Receipts - - - -	61.77
TOTAL - - - -	$668.0.

N.T.W. Calls Dye Strikers to Defeat NRA and A. F. of L. Move to Break Strike

DYE STRIKERS STAGE BIG PICKET DEMONSTRATION AT SECRET MEDIATION MEET

McMahon of UTW Accepts NRA Decision to Call Off Strike; NTW and Allentown Delegates Denounce Action

PATERSON, N. J., Sept. 13.—The streets were crowded with thousands of sympathetic workers in the vicinity of Hotel Alexander Hamilton, where employers of the Institute of Dyers and Printers and U. S. Labor Conciliator John A. Moffat were secretly conferring with the officials of the United Textile Workers Union to "mediate" the dye workers strike as the strikers staged a mass picketing demonstration here this morning to protest against the secret negotiations, and to demand admission to the session.

More than 2,000 strikers, cheering, shouting slogans and singing strike songs swung out of the headquarters of the National Textile Workers' Union at 222 Paterson St, after a short meeting this morning and in formation marched to the Hamilton Hotel at Church St. A detail of 150 police had surrounded the hotel and blocked off its entrance. On all sides bystanders viewing the demonstration expressed sympathy with the strikers. Enroute to the hotel, the parade passed the headquarters of the Associated Silk Workers where the silk strikers applauded the marchers and some joined the march.

Moe Brown, leader of the textile strike, at the head of the demonstration, approached the hotel entrance several times with a delegated committee demanding the right to sit in on the strike sessions, but police barred the entrance.

Police forced the strikers' parade off Church St. to Colt St. where they paraded around Colt to Ellison Sts. Shouts of "down with the secret conference" and no sell-outs" of the strikers inspired those who viewed the parade, with their militancy. Police did not dare break up the picket line, but forced the workers to keep moving.

The secret conference on the strike was continued during the afternoon, but no report has thus far been issued from the session. Moffit is said to have barred everyone except the UTW officials and the bosses.

While secret conferences are going on in Paterson the hearings on the silk code held in Washington yesterday were declared discontinued by deputy Arthur D. Whiteside of the NRA. At the hearings determined opposition was expressed by the delegates of the National Textile Workers Union headed by Moe Brown to the imposition of the minimum scales of $13 and $12 a week of the cotton textile code on the silk workers. Whiteside adjourned the meeting after ordering the United Textile Workers' Union and the National Textile Workers' Union to call off the strikes, send the workers back to work and then confer on the wage scales to go into the codes.

At conferences this afternoon in Washington called by the National Advisory Board to mediate the silk strike, only U.T.W. officials were admitted. Delegates from the National Textile Union were barred. McMahon of the U.T.W. agreed to call off the silk strike on condition that hearings be reopened on a code for the rayon industry, which is now functioning under the cotton code. Frank Schweitzer also agreed to call off the strike, but declared that some concessions in the way of wage increases would have to be given to the strikers in order to put this over.

The silk bosses are demanding a code similar to the cotton and rayon code on the ground that they will not be able to compete with the rayon industry unless they are allowed to exploit the workers on the same basis.

Delegates from the Allentown Silk Workers Union, an independent union joined with the National Textile Union in denouncing this action and repudiating the decision to call off the strike.

Mass meetings of strikers in Lodi and Paterson continue daily. A telegram condemning U. S. Conciliator John Moffit's action in refusing to hear the demands of the union which represents the majority of the dye workers on strike was adopted at the general strike committee meeting of the dye strikers Tuesday. The wire which was sent to President Roosevelt, Frances Perkins and members of the National Labor Advisory Board declared that the UTW officials who are now meeting with Moffit do not represent the strikers and demand the right of the N.T.W.U. to be heard in the present hearings.

On Thursday night at 8 p.m. the Communist Party of Paterson is calling a meeting in support of the strike at Carpenters Hall, 56 Van Houten St. Silk and Dye strikers are urged to turn out to the meeting at which Moe Brown, strike leader and Communist candidate for Mayor in Paterson, Rebecca Grecht, district organizer and others will speak.

DR. JULIUS LITTINSKY
107 BRISTOL STREET
Bet. Pitkin and Sutter Aves., Brooklyn
PHONE: DICKENS 2-3012
Office Hours: 8-10 A.M., 1-3, 6-8 P.M.

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COMMUNIST PARTY MONTH
CAMP UNITY
WINGDALE, N. Y.
Spend Indian Summer, the Most Beautiful Season of the Year Amid the Berkshire Hills
A Real Workers Atmosphere. Swimming, Rowing, Handball, Hiking—Warm and Cold Showers
VACATION RATE: $13.00 Per Week (incl. Tax)
WEEK-END RATES:
1 Day - - $2.45 2 Days - - $4.65 (incl. Tax)
Cars leave for Camp from 2700 Bronx Park East every day at 11 A.M., and Saturday 10 A.M., 3 P.M., 7 P.M. Take Lexington Avenue White Plains Express. Stop at Allerton Avenue Station.
Round Trip: To Nitgedaiget - - - $2.00
To Unity - - - - $3.00

CHICAGO, ILL.
First Concert and Dance of the Season!

Chorus Singing	Given by the Daily Worker and Workers' Voice	Speaker: JOHN WILLIAMSON
Arise Ballet	SAT., Sept. 16, 7:30 P.M.	Organization Secretary Communist Party District 8
Blue Blouses	AT PEOPLES AUDITORIUM 2457 West Chicago Avenue	
Real Dance Orchestra	ADMISSION 25c Unemployed with Unemployed Council Card, 15c	

APEX CAFETERIA
827 Broadway, Between 12th and 13th Streets
All Comrades Should Patronize This
FOOD WORKERS INDUSTRIAL UNION SHOP

—EAT and HELP the DAILY WORKER—
The HEALTH CENTER CAFETERIA
50 EAST 13th STREET
Is Donating All Proceeds To The Daily Worker Drive
SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 17
OPEN FROM 12 NOON TO 12 P. M.

10 PAGE ELECTION EDITION OF "DAILY" IN GREATER NEW YORK SATURDAY

The New York City election platform of the Communist Party, an article by James Casey on the Fusion candidate La Guardia, and "Election Information for Workers" will be included in the ten-page election issue of the Daily Worker distributed in Greater New York Saturday. The regular edition for national distribution will also contain special mining and marine material.

Bayonets Gleam in NRA Parade

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

marched.

Thousands of workers were herded together by their employers, who had promised Whalen "co-operation."

Hour after hour they marched past the reviewing stand where the generals and Johnson looked them over.

As the radio group came up it brought with it the unmistakable stench of the slave market. It Jim-Crowed the Negro workers who were dragooned into the parade. The Negro marchers were placed in a separate line. Under the bright American flag the hideous Jim Crow oppression appeared.

Hoot the Bankers

At first the best looking sections came down Fifth Avenue—the banks, the theatre groups, the movie industry. These would look better, Whalen thought, than the laundry workers, the leather and shoe workers, the "lower" groups.

When the bankers hove into view, the crowds hanging out of the big office building windows, yelled their derision and hatred. "Here comes the gang of forty thieves," they cried The bankers didn't like it.

Not once was there any expression of enthusiasm for the NRA. No one shouted his joy. No one felt impelled to mention those syllables. It was a show.

Not once was there any expression of enthusiasm for the NRA. No one shouted for joy. No one felt impelled to shout these magic syllables—NRA—by which the Roosevelt government hopes to hynotize the suffering masses into forgetfulness while he and the exploiters, the employers, grind the workers deeper into poverty.

There was little real emotion. They could not express what they did not feel. But it was very significant that the real outbursts of emotion was of a character to make the blood rush to the faces of the Generals and bankers.

Boo O'Brien.

At one point a most remarkable thing happened. As the clerks and employes of the downtown Wall St. offices swung before the reviewing stand, like a bombshell, a tremendous noise of catcalls and boos smote the assembled Generals and politicians in the stand.

"Three cheers for O'Brien," some one cries. BOO! BOOH! was the derisive answer.

But that was not all. One of the workers broke ranks, and rushing up before Mayor O'Brien, shouted:

"Mayor O'Brien, you're lousy. You are taking my job away!"

It was astonishing. The Generals stiffened. O'Brien lowered his huge marble head, like an enraged bull. Whalen forgot to smile, and his eyes suddenly went hard and cold.

The columns moved swiftly on, carrying the young worker away.

It was the moment when the voice of the exploited workers, who feel the claws of the Blue Eagle in their flesh, broke through all the carefully elaborated pomp. It was but a brief moment. But a shiver went through the Generals and government officials. Only the presence of the mounted police, and the remembrance of the bayonets reassured them.

Whalen gave them banners, music, marching chorus girls, the four Marx Brothers, and Al Jolson.

It was a conscious, deliberate attempt to hypnotize these hundreds of thousands of workers into temporary forgetfulness of what the NRA has already brought them—rising food prices that slowly tighten the bony grip of hunger as they rise steadily upward, the hated speed-up, the crafty spreading of work with lower wages, and the brutal, military strike-breaking.

It was an attempt to make them forget that the NRA has not brought any of the millions of promised new jobs.

Behind one of the sections a worker and his three young children appeared. He wore no coat, only a blue working shirt. He was leading the children by the hand. He looked with real faith at Whalen and Johnson. His eyes said, "You have promised to end my sufferings. You have promised to give me work. I believe your promises."

In the eyes of that worker was an emotion that spells the doom of those crafty agents of the capitalist class. For when this worker very soon discovers that Whalen and Johnson have tricked him with rotten lies, when he discovers that they care nothing for him and his children, all the bayonets and police clubs will be like grass before the whirlwind of his anger.

Gutters of New York — By del

Behind the Smoke Screen

Picket Big Shops in Tobacco Strike

Dance to Aid Strikers Thursday Night

NEW YORK.—With the picket line of striking tobacco workers strengthened around some of the largest tobacco shops such as the Regensburg, the Lincoln, the Bachia, the Alliance and the Martinez, workers in these big shops are expected to walk out momentarily, and join the big strike of the tobacco workers.

Nearly 1,000 strikers have returned to work under the union conditions and with wage increases ranging between 10 and 30 per cent since the strike started. In some shops a straight $3 increase was obtained for the workers pending the settlement of prices for the different grades of cigars. In all shops the Tobacco Workers' Industrial Union has been recognized as well as elected shop committees.

The relief committee just organized and working closely with the Workers' International Relief has greatly strengthened the strike. On Thursday, September 14, a dance and movie show is taking place for the benefit of the strike at Hungarian Workers' Center, 358 East 81st St., at 8 p.m.

Four Metal Shops Grant Demands of Metal Strikers

NEW YORK. — Metal workers who joined the strike four weeks ago at the call of the Metal Workers' Industrial Union are now reaping the results of this struggle as more shops are conceding the demands of the strikers.

Workers won increases in wages averaging 30 per cent this week when four shops, the Continental, Lehman Brothers, Century and the Empire Plating Co. settled with the workers. Recognition of the shop committee was won in every shop. The Empire Plating Co. recognized the union. A number of other metal shops have granted the workers' demands in the past weeks.

Whitegoods Workers Spread Strike

Warn Against N.R.A. Conference

NEW YORK.—Thousands of workers in the whitegoods trade are out on strike as a result of the general strike call. Close to 2,000 workers crowded the strike hall of the Needle Trades Union at Irving Plaza and enthusiastically endorsed the demand proposed by the Industrial Union for a 35 hour week, and minimum wages of $50 for cutters, $26 for operators, $25 for pressers, $20 for finishers and $16 for learners.

Strikers voluntarily formed committees and are out to win other shops for the strike as repeated requests come in for committees to bring workers into the strike.

Samuel Shore, manager of Local 62 of the I.L.G.W.U., is already negotiating with Whalen for a conference to discuss a settlement. By raising the "red scare" officials of local 62 hope to prevent the Industrial Union from exposing their attempt to sell out the strike. Strikers are calling for a united strike with the workers of the I.L.G.W. and are warning the workers against maneuvers of the A. F. of L. officials which will defeat their struggle.

Cleaners and Dyers Rally to Strike Call

NEW YORK.—Union members of the A. F. of L. and unorganized workers in the sweatshops of the cleaning and dyeing trade rallied to the strike call of the Cleaners' and Dyers' Union Monday. Two A. F. of L. shops came out on strike yesterday although the A. F. of L. officials are trying to prevent a walk out and are working to spread the strike and bring out the remaining shops under A. F. of L. control.

Rank and file drivers of Local 185 declared their support of the strike at a special meeting called for the purpose of determining what action they shall take. Although the majority of the union is for joining the walkout, A. F. of L. officials have maneouvred to stave off the actual strike call. The members are planning to take up another meeting to take up the question again.

Custom Tailors Cripple Trade in General Shutdown

tailors who went on strike last Wednesday have completely paralyzed the trade with the recent shut down of the Bell Shop at 320 E. 45th St. Led by the Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union, the strike now includes the largest shops in the trade such as the Simon and Ackerman, Andrea, Levy and Bernstein, Shends and Immerman shops. The bosses are applying for settlements which are now being considered by the union.

Minor to Speak Before Socialist Jobless Groups

Brooklyn, Manhattan Communist Election Rallies Saturday

NEW YORK.—Two borough election campaign conferences, one in Brooklyn and the other in Manhattan, to ratify the Communist candidates and platform, will be held this Saturday afternoon.

In Manhattan the rally will be held at the Esthonian Hall, 27 West 115th St., at 1 p.m. In Brooklyn at Central Hall, 196 State Street, corner of Court Street at 3 p.m. Robert Minor, Mayorality candidate on the Communist ticket, will speak at both meetings.

The Workers Unemployed Committee, locals 2 and 3, Socialist, have invited all four candidates for Mayor to speak at a symposium Saturday night, 8 p.m., at 466 Grand St. Robert Minor has accepted for the Communist Party. Many Socialist workers are expected to be present.

City Events

Furriers' Shop Chairmen Meetings.

At a mass meeting of the furriers chairmen will be held tonight at the union headquarters at 131 West 28th Street.

• • •

Furriers Cooper Union Meeting.

A mass meeting of the furriers is called for Thursday night at Cooper Union, a report will be given of the negotiations with the Fur Trimmers' Association.

• • •

Pen and Hammer Forum.

The history research group of the Pen and Hammer will give a symposium report on "Foreign Imperialism in China" tonight at their headquarters, 114 W. 21st St. The talk will be followed by an open forum.

• • •

War Symposium.

The Mt. Eden Branch of the Friends of the Soviet Union will hold a symposium on the "Coming War" tonight at Paradise Manor, 11 West Mt. Eden Ave. A. J. Muste of the Conference for Progressive Labor Action and Dr. S. Le Roy will be the main speakers. Admission is ten cents.

• • •

Cuban Mass Meeting.

The Harlem section of the Young Communist League will hold an open discussion and mass meeting on "The Present Situation In Cuba" tonight, at the Spanish Workers' Center, 1413 Fifth Ave. Robert Minor, from the Communist Party; Ramon, from the Y. C. L., and others will speak.

• • •

Marine Correspondents.

NEW YORK. — All seamen and harbor workers that wish to receive help in preparing articles for the press can call at the Marine Workers Industrial Union, 140 Broad St., daily from 4 to 5:30 p.m.

• • •

N.T.W.I.U. Meeting.

A big mass meeting of fur workers is called immediately after work at Cooper Union, today by the Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union to hear a report on the 35-hour week campaign and mobilize for the establishment of a 35-hour week in the industry.

• • •

Symposium On the South.

Rabbi Benjamin B. Goldstein, formerly of Montgomery, Ala., Sender Garlin, of the Daily Worker, and Louise Thompson, secretary of the Scottsboro National Action Committee will speak on "Persecution in the South" at Ambassador Hall, Third and Claremont Aves., Bronx, this Friday evening. Garlin will illustrate his talk with scenes on Scottsboro, Tallapoosa and Herndon cases. Auspices, Bronx section, I.L.D.

• • •

Architects' and Engineers' Mass Meeting.

A big mass meeting of architects, engineers, draftsmen and chemists, is called by their Federation for Monday, September 18, at 8 p.m., at Washington Irving High School, 16th St. and Irving Place. The Washington hearing on the NRA Code at will be reported by the delegation.

SPORTS

Want to Run in a Track Meet?

By EDWARD NEWHOUSE

The cinder path and modest grandstand of McCoomb Dam Park lie in the shadow of the Yankee Stadium. While Herb Pennock examines an eight-dollar glove and tosses it carelessly into the dugout, a fifteen-year old amateur half miler leans over to patch up the ragged laces on his spikes. Clean bodied youngsters circle around and lanky high jumpers worry about the take-off.

The field is municipally owned and operated. Its existence and use is a hint of possibilities open to development of mass athletics under community direction. Of course, public and high school athletes come to practice. There are also a few of the larger amateur clubs but these encourage only stars as a general rule.

For the worker seeking fresh air, recreation and physical development, no provision is made. The special problem of the boy just out of school, accustomed to various facilities and abruptly deprived of them, is altogether disregarded. He can still play a bit of stick or handball in the gutter and against the walls of his block but track and field or regulation baseball are no longer within his reach. For actual contact with his favorite branches of sport he's driven into the bleachers and galleries. That's if he's got the energy to spare. If not, let him go to some dimly lighted neighborhood poolroom for his fun. See if anybody gives a good god damn.

These are the people for whom the Labor Sports Union has organized. Office boys from skyscrapers, factory hands from downtown sweatshops, girls from the department stores, students disgruntled with the commercial star system, anybody and everybody looking for a chance to at least partially liberate himself and his body from the bondage to which it is inevitably subjected.

The L.S.U. has already one of the largest soccer leagues in the country and many smaller ones scattered throughout the Atlantic States and the West. There are over a dozen basket ball leagues whose season is just getting under way. Any neighborhood, scholastic or factory combination is invited to join. All that's necessary is to apply in time for a junior or senior application blank at headquarters (813 Broadway). You'll arrange for a schedule, courts, and other details.

• • •

Sunday at McCoombs Dam.

The track and field season of the L.S.U. is being wound up this Sunday at the McCoombs Dam Park under the Yankee Stadium. Nobody will crack 50 for the quartermile and there will be no 14 ft. pole vaults. But you will see and, if you like, participate in a meet with no more specifications beyond that you be a man, woman or child with a need or desire for recreation.

Representations of workers' clubs from Worcester, Fitchburg and Gardner, Mass., are already booked. Me, I'm going if only to meet the two blonde comrades of the Vesa A.C. who came to the Daily office Tuesday and roasted the skin off me for running the firm and maybe overcritical review of the "New Sport and Play."

They said that was not the way to support the current drive for 750 new subscriptions, they have a hard enough time to keep the magazine alive as it is; there was no point in dragging it down in public.

I tried to tell them the criticism was given solely with a view toward improving the magazine, which is really prerequisite for a circulation drive. I tried to say the review suggested a number of ways in which this improvement might be effected. I couldn't squeeze in enough words to fit on the edge of a wornout dime. They were sort of athletic girls and spoke very well. I hope they compete Sunday and lose. I'd like to console them. They were very lovely girls.

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Program of Events

Men.—100 yd. dash, 440 yd. run, 1 mile run, Pole Vault, High Jump, Broad Jump, Shot Put (12 lb.), Club Relay (4x100 yds.)

Senior Women:—100 yd. Dash, Broad Jump, High Jump, Basketball Throw, Club Relay (4x100 yds.)

Boys (Under 18).

Junior Women (Under Sixteen) 75 yd. Dash, Broad Jump, Basketball Throw, Club Relay (4x100 yds.)

Entry fee:—Ten cents for men and women; five cents for boys and girls. A trophy will be awarded the club scoring the highest number of points during the meet. Events will begin promptly at 10 a.m. All entries must be in to the Vesa A.C., 15 W. 126th St., no later than Sept. 15.

Standing of the Clubs

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Club	W.	L.	P.C.	Club	W.	L.	P.C.
Washing.	91	47	.659	Detroit	69	73	.49
New York	91	54	.800	Chicago	62	78	.44
Philadel.	71	66	.518	Boston	58	83	.4
Cleveland	73	69	.514	St. Louis	53	83	.4

Cleveland at Washington, postponed account of rain.
Detroit at New York, played on forme date.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Club	W.	L.	P.C.	Club	W.	L.	P.C.
New York	83	51	.619	Boston	73	65	.51
Pittsburgh	79	61	.564	Brooklyn	56	79	.41
Chicago	78	61	.561	Philadel.	51	80	.35
St. Louis	78	65	.545	Cincinnati	53	86	.37

Philadelphia at Cincinnati (2) postponed on account of rain—Not including second game Boston at Pittsburgh; New York at Chicago (2 games); Brooklyn at St. Louis; Rochester at Newark in playoff series games.

Inning-By-Inning Scores

American League
(First Game)

	R.	H.	E.
Chicago 000 000 120	3	8	
Philadelphia 000 000 020	2	8	

Jones and Grube, Peterson, Walberg, Coombs and Cochrane.
(Second Game)

Chicago 000 200 000	2	9	
Philadelphia 000 103 00x	4	8	

Faber, Wyatt and Berry; Cain and Cochrane.

St. Louis 000 001 000	1	6	
Boston 000 003 00x	3	7	

Knott, Wells and Hemsley; Brown and Ferrell.

National League.

	R.	H.	E.
Boston 000 000 000	0	4	
Pittsburgh 100 000 00x	1	7	

Cantwell and Hogan; French and Grace.

International League.

	R.	H.	E.
Rochester 002 200 000	4	8	
Newark 200 000 100	3	6	

Kaufmann and Hinkle; Brennan, Duke and Hargraves.

Buffalo 200 011 200	6	10	
Baltimore 001 030 001	5	9	

Lucas, Elliott and Crouse; Smyth, H. Thompson and Linton.

Games Today:

National League.
New York at Chicago.
Philadelphia at Cincinnati (two games).
Brooklyn at St. Louis.
Boston at Pittsburgh.

American League.
Cleveland at New York.
St. Louis at Philadelphia (two games).
Detroit at Washington.

Help improve the "Daily Worker" send in your suggestions and criticism. Let us know what the workers in your shop think about the "Daily."

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Bronx School Children "Strike on Until P. S. 95 Won"

Three Hundred Boys and Girls Jeer Truant Officer, While Parents Back Children; P. S. 7, 24, 80 Are Unsanitary, Congested, and Have "Floating Classes"

By HELEN KAY

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—"Sometimes I could hardly hold my pencil in my fingers, my hands were so cold, and I had to wait until they got warmed up. I had to walk to school because it was one of those mornings when the bus broke down," explained a 12-year-old who lives in the Amalgamated Houses, where 350 children from these particular houses are striking to have Public School 95 opened.

Over an area of several blocks in the West Bronx, nearly 2,000 children are on strike, from private homes, from the Amalgamated and Sholem Aleichem apartments, and from the Van Cortlandt and Reservoir apartments.

Mrs. M. Davis, mother of three children, two of whom are attending school in the 4-A and 2-A grades, explained that she must pay $1.25 for the bus rides to school per month for each child, and since she has two, she must spend $2.50 a month. "How can one afford this when one has three or even four children? It would amount to $5 a month. Many of us are unemployed, and we can barely feed our children, leastwise spend money on a bus."

Public School 95 has been promised the workers of this area ever since 1929. The school was finally completed last February, and all of last year, as several years before, the children were sent to distant schools in buses.

The bus must make three trips every morning to take the 350 children from the Amalgamated to the school, as it has a capacity of 60 per trip. However, during the half hour lunch period the children must rush to such an extent that they very often barely gobble their meals, and have not a second or extra time.

On rainy days, the children must wait out of doors in the wet until the bus arrives. This exposes them to the danger of colds and grippe. They are so cramped in both the school and the bus that many of them catch colds from each other.

One mother reported that her child had the mumps, and before she was aware of this twenty children who had ridden in the cramped bus in the morning also were laid low by the disease.

Public School 95 has not been opened because the city will not spend money on the necessary furniture and equipment. Therefore, the children are sent to three other schools, Public School 7, 24 and 80, where conditions are terribly congested.

Principal Robert S. Stantial, of Public School 80, in a letter to one of the parents, stated that his school had "twice the attendance as there was seating facilities."

Public School 24 is unsanitary and is a fire trap, state the mothers of the striking children. Toilets are in the yard, and the stairs are made of wood.

Besides this, all three schools have floating classes, which simply means that the children have no place to hang their outdoor wraps, and must wait for one class to vacate before they can enter with their overcoats, rubbers, books, etc. Even the teachers must carry their hats and coats around.

So far there has been no action by the Board of Education other than sending out the usual truant officers.

The parents of the 2,000 children demand an answer from the Board of Education, and plan to bring their children downtown to demonstrate school for our children, we'll keep them home," is the note of the parent's fight.

The workers are tired of the promises of the Board of Estimate and the Board of Education, and even of the letters of Mayor O'Brien, when they result in no action. They intend keeping their children out until the school is furnished and opened.

P. S. 96 is one of ten completed buildings that lack furniture. The others are P. S. 85 and Samuel Compers Industrial High School, the Bronx; P. S. 236 and 248, Brooklyn; P. S. 183 and additions to P. S. 16 and 79, Queens, and the Staten Island for the opening of Public School 95. "If the city can't provide a decent Vocational School. In addition, the new Brooklyn Technical High School building is only partly occupied because of insufficient furniture and lack of equipment.

On Tuesday morning when the truant officers tried to force the children back to school, a group of fifty children jeered them in front of P. S. 95.

A meeting of the Parents Neighborhood Associations was held last night in front of P. S. 95, where future plans were discussed.

The parents told the Board of Education that they would not send their children back to school in spite of truant officers, until P. S. 95 was opened.

The Board of Education, in an effort to scare the worker parents, issued a statement to the effect that the usual truancy procedure would be followed in dealing with the strike. After two warnings have been mailed to parents summonses are served on them. The first offense is punishable by a fine of $5 or five days in jail. For the second and repeated offenses the penalty may be a fine of $50, or thirty days in jail, or both.

Police-Inspired Lynch Drive Continues in New York City

New Mexico Governor Says Troops Stay in Strike Area

Miners Keep Ranks Solid in Face of Rigid Martial Law

Two Babies Born in Strike Camp; Relief Is Badly Needed

GALLUP, N. Mex., Sept. 13.—Maintaining their ranks as solid as the day they walked out, 1,000 miners of Gallup are still striking in the face of tremendous difficulties.

Rigid martial law has served merely to consolidate their forces and strengthen their detedmination to win. Attempts to stifle the entire strike apparatus, as well as the union have been defeated.

Under martial law it was decreed that only 5 persons could lawfully assemble at one time. Temporarily the union's leading committees were not able to meet because of this restriction. Mass meetings were prohibited. Every channel of communication with the strikers was stifled. Harrassed by fear, doubt and subject to the lying propaganda of the local press, faced with deportation threats, the miners have managed to maintain their ranks solid.

Through the pressure of the mass committee, by securing the support of other labor unions in this vicinity, such as the Railroad Brotherhoods of Las Cruces, the Central Labor Council of Albergquerque, the miners were able to force permission to hold union meetings, of executive bodies as well as local unions. All these are held, however under military serveillance. The Sub-District Executive Board meets with five menacing troopers in its midst. We have been able to force the opening of our union office daily for the transaction of union affairs.

A committee of 15, elected by the miners to go to Santa Fe to see Governor Seligman and demand a conference with him, left Gallup last Wednesday morning. En route to Santa Fe, they scheduled mass meetings for the return trip. In Alberquerque, Robert Heath LaFollette, prominent attorney of this city, and Mr. Shingledecker, president of the Central Labor Council, spoke in defense of the strikers. Throughout a pouring rain, 200 men and women listened to the speakers. Twenty dollars was collected for the relief fund. Mayor Tingley who had promised to speak, did not appear. Later it was reported that the Gallup Chamber of Commerce had wired ahead to Alberquerque and threatened him if he did speak. The mayor was apparently persuaded not to appear.

At the conference with the governor, which laster five hours, the miners demanded the immediate removal of the troops on the grounds that they were not needed, because there had been no violence and none was contemplated, that they were being used by the operators to smash the strike. The committee pointed out that guardsmen were going to the homes of the strikers and telling them they could go to work and that the troops would give them "protection," thus intimidating the miners. They told the governor that although peaceful picketing was assured them by himself and General Woods, they are not permitted to picket on a Federal Highway.

Labor Commissioner Ralph L. Davey was present at the conference. He is an agent of the operators and a strike breaker.

Mr. Grubbs, representative of the National Labor Board of the NRA was also called in by the Governor to be present at the meeting with the committee. He urged the strikers to go back to work and settle their differences afterward. He told them that the code would take care of them. He was informed that they could not go to the butcher shop and tell the butcher to wait for payment until the code was signed.

Governor Arthur Seligman indicated that unless the miners would go back to the mines, a deportation drive would be started. The miners here are 78 percent Mexican, the rest being Slavish and Italian. The Governor informed the committee that they have already investigated and found that the American miners were very few, and that most of the others were unnaturalized.

To the question of removal of the troops, Governor Seligman replied that he was "afraid the miners would come to violence at the hands of the deputies if the troops are removed." The miners assured him they could handle the situation themselves. The governor gave no indication that he had any intentions of removing the troops. He said he would give them "orders to protect you, instead of the company." The miners expressed little confidence in this, however.

The first signs of weakness on the part of the operators was seen today when two of the mines called in the local strike committee to discuss the demands. The Superintendents of the Mutual and So. Western mines are meeting with the committees at 10 a. m.

All relief must be solicited from outside. Letters and telegrams with funds are coming in from all parts of the country. However with 1,000 on strike, making an average of 4,000 to 5,000 mouths ot feed, the relief committee reports that as yet the relief is inadequate. They are appealing to workers everywhere to help in this colossal job, by sending in food or funds at once. They have reported that six men went in to work at Gomerco yesterday because there was no relief for them over the week end. Nevertheless our relief committee was able to keep them out today by carrying relief orders to the men. The miners will stand solid, the relief committee reports, if we can keep their babies fed. Two new strike babies are reported to have been born during the strike. All funds and relief may be rushed to Box 218, Gallup, New Mexico.

National Events

Philadelphia Dressmakers Mass Meeting.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. — A mass meeting of waist and dress makers, under the auspices of the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union, will be held tonight, 5:30 o'clock, at Boslower Hall, 701 Pine St., national representative of the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union will report on the dress code hearing which was held in Washington, August 22.

Jersey Scottsboro Meeting.

JERSEY CITY, N. J.—The International Labor Defense will hold a Scottsboro mass meeting at the First Community Church, Communipaw Ave. and Woodward St., Jersey City, on Friday evening, Sept. 15. Speakers will include H. Williamson, D. Racik, A. Watson and W. Doran. Admission is free to this affair.

AFL Rank and File Call Meet for Date of Nat'l Convention

NEW YORK.—Simultaneously with the 53rd Annual A. F. of L. Convention in Washington, October 2 and 3, the A. F. of L. Committee for Unemployment Insurance will hold a Rank and File Conference in that city to draw up plans for broadening the fight for the Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill within the A. F. of L.

In a call issued to hundreds of locals of the A. F. of L., the unemployment insurance committee urges all locals to elect delegates to this conference, and send credentials to the office of the organization at 35 E. 13th St., New York City.

"Today it is more important than ever," says the call, "that the rank and file of the A. F. of L. and Railroad Brotherhoods hold a conference in Washington. Among other important questions to discuss, are: 1. Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill; 2. Exemption of dues for the unemployed; 3. National Industrial Recovery Act."

All A. F. of L. locals are invited to send delegates.

Fifth of Children Malnourished, Says Secretary Perkins

She Calls Conference to Search for Them on October 6

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Secretary of Labor, Frances Perkins, yesterday admitted that there was widespread starvation among the children of the nation. She estimated the number very cautiously, however, "only" about one-fifth of the children.

In the attempt to remedy the situation she has called a conference—a "Child Health Recovery Conference," to meet October 6 under the auspices of the Children's Bureau of her Department.

New Gold Rush Draws Many to Great Bear Lake in Canada Wilds

CAMERON BAY, Alberta, Can.—Hundreds of prospectors are braving the cold of the rigorous weather, which out-rivals that of Alaska, and are joining in the gold rush that has begun near here. Discoveries of gold, silver and radium deposits have been announced. The presence of 47 minerals has been discovered.

Prices are equal to those in the days of former gold rushes.

3 Escaped Convicts Killed by Posse Men

MARKSVILLE, La.—Three of the twelve convicts who shot their way out of the State Prison of Ancola last Sunday were killed in a battle with police. Three others were captured. One convict fled through the swamp land near here with bloodhounds and possemen in close pursuit.

Condemns Judge for Suspending Crooks

WASHINGTON, D. C. — County Judge A. G. McLaughlin was condemned yesterday by Colonel J. A. Moss (retired) for his action in suspending sentences in the case of three racketeers, who pleaded guilty to conspiracy in the Brooklyn laundry racket. Moss is directing the anti-crime campaign of the United States Flag Association.

Drys Down 29 to 0

WASHINGTON, D. C.—With the drys holding the tarred end of the stick, 29 to 00 is now the record of the state votes on repeal. The approval of only seven more states is needed to remove the 18th Amendment from the Constitution.

Maryland, Minnesota and Colorado joined the sweep Tuesday with overwhelmingly wet votes.

OhioSteel Men Sign Up for Union and Take Cards for Their Mates

CAMPBELL, O.—Over 100 Youngstown Sheet and Tube workers packed Ukrainian Hall recently at the call of the Steel and Metal Workers Industrial Union. After hearing Mack and Dallet speak for the union, many walked to the table in the front of the hall and filled out application cards for the union, some paying initiation in full and others paying installments. Practically every man that signed took with him a handful of applications to sign up his buddies before the next meeting. Next Saturday in the same hall there will be a closed meeting to definitely organize the Campbell local of the oYungstown Sheet & Tube Co.

Witness Threatened by Prison Official

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

The assistant district attorney seemed to be questioning the officials present, and kept Shahian and his attorneys out.

At 10:30 Price summoned Shahian into his office. When Attorney Kuntz rose to go with him Price shook his head.

"I don't think it will be necessary for you to accompany him," the assistant district attorney said suavely.

Seek to Bar Attorney

In the meantime Shahian was already in the room with the wardens and other officials glowering at him in silent fury. When they heard through the open door that Price was trying to keep the I.L.D. attorney out, the Hart's Island warden began to fling questions at the witness.

"Why, they are already questioning him without you even being present," Kuntz protested vehemently. "I insist that you stop that immediately and that I be permitted to accompany him."

The assistant district attorney shrugged his shoulders at this and finally said that he saw no harm in the attorney being present.

With the ILD attorney present, the assistant district attorney ordered the warden to stop questioning the witness.

"Why didn't he tell me that he was struck by a keeper," the warden growled furiously.

"Because no prisoner can see you except Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock," Shahian retorted. "Besides I knew what I'd get if I said a keeper knocked my teeth out, while I was still in jail."

The district attorney took up the questioning about the assault upon Shahian and the Matthews murder. Shahian told the story, as it appeared in the Daily, backed by his own affidavits.

When Shahian finished, Price turned upon him sharply.

"Isn't it true," he demanded, "that you had reported that you had fallen while walking up the stairs with a cigarette in your mouth and knocked out your three teeth that way?"

Price looked at a slip of paper on which this report had been made apparently at Harts Island.

(The official report in Correction Hospital which the Daily Worker reporter saw stated that he had "gotten into an altercation with several inmates who knocked his teeth out.")

Shahian denied that he had ever reported his injuries that way.

"Well," said Price meditatively, "didn't you have a fight with a fellow inmate who knocked your teeth out?"

"I did not," Shahian retorted.

"I have an affidavit from an inmate saying that he had a fight with you and that he knocked your teeth out," the district attorney said sharply.

Price did not say when that affidavit was secured nor who signed it.

After some 15 minutes questioning Shahian and his attorney were asked to leave the room. The Welfare Island officials remained. While waiting to be called again the detective from the family court who had arrested Shahian for non-support, which resulted in his being sent to the Island, appeared and walked into the room where the district attorney was presumably questioning the officials.

Shortly after this Shahian and Kuntz were called to a nearby room. Some 12 to 14 men were lined up. They were dressed in civilian clothes. The warden and other officials crowded to the door while the district attorney dramatically waved an arm to the assembled men:

"Can you identify from among these men the one who struck you with a blackjack or the one you say assaulted James Matthews?

"It was none of these men," said Shahian studying them carefully. "These men are all too short. The man who struck me and the keeper who killed James Matthews were much taller. In addition men in civilian clothes look different than when dressed in uniform. I don't think it's fair to try to trap me this way. Get your keepers in uniform so I can see them as I remember them."

Shahian and his attorney were again asked to leave the room and wait while the district attorney continued his questioning of the officials. During this period Kuntz left Shahian for a few moments. Immediately Shahian was ordered into the witness room but Abraham Dranow, also of the I.L.D. insisted upon accompanying him.

Several new faces were present. Price asked Shahian whether he knew any of them.

"I know this man," Shahian said, pointing to Dr. Goodman. Hart's Island dentist to whom he had gone after the guard had struck him. "He is the dentist on Harts Island."

"What did you tell him as to how you got your injuries?" Price asked.

"I told him that a keeper had struck me in the mouth with a blackjack. He told me not to say that because it would go hard with me since I had to be on the Island for a while yet. He advised me to say that I had fallen on the stairs and got it that way."

Dr. Goodman, his face flushed with blind fury jumped out of his chair and with clenched fists advanced upon Shahian.

"You're a liar!" he shouted.

Shahian jumped up and seized the chair he had been sitting on.

"You're the liar," he retorted. "You know you told me to lay off saying a keeper had hit me!"

The district attorney intervened.

"Sit down, Dr. Goodman," he ordered. "And you, too, Shahian There'll be no fighting in this office."

While the other witness still remained in the questioning room Shahian and Dranow were excused again. When they were next called Kunitz accompanied the witness. A new man was sitting there and Price asked Shahian whether he could identify him.

"I can't," Shahian replied.

"Isn't he the dentist who examined you at Correction Hospital?" the district attorney asked.

"I was examined by four or five doctors at Correction Hospital," Shahian said. "If he was one of them I do not remember him."

The doctor who was not identified by name when adressed turned to Shahian.

"Didn't you tell me that a fellow inmate knocked your teeth out," he demanded.

"I did not," Shahian returned. "I told the doctors at Correction Hospital that a keeper had hit me and one of them, told me to lay off saying stuff like around the Island."

The hearing was adjourned until this afternoon when the assistant district attorney requested Kuntz to have Shahian at his office again at 2:30.

600 Strike After N.R.A. Cuts Pay in Motor Plant

ELIZABETH, N. J., Sept. 13.—Finding that the NRA had cut their wages approximately 25 per cent, 600 men and women employees of the Diehl Manufacturing Co. went on strike. The Diehl company manufactures small motors and is a subsidiary of the Singer Sewing Machine Co.

Before the code was signed employees were averaging 50 cents an hour for a 50-hour week. The code reduced the hours to 36 without an increase in wages. The strikers demand a 20 percent wage raise for day men and 25 percent for women; for piece workers increases of 25 percent for men and 40 percent for women, are asked for. Thecompany promised a 5 percent raise, but this was rejected.

The employees are organized in the Diehl Workers Protective Association. The bosses initiated the association in order to form a company union. Department foremen were told to select two to serve on the factory committee. Workers selected as department representatives used the occasion to develop their own strike organization instead of making it an appendage to the company.

Last Monday the strikers were addressed by Colonel Dudley, local NRA secretary, who advised them to "wait another month" and not to strike. At present a certain Mr. Kurd, local attorney, connected with the NRA is trying to stifle the militancy of the strikers.

A shop group of the Steel and Metal Workers Industrial Union is active among the strikers. A leaflet which is being distributed advises the strikers to set up a broad strike committee to negotiate directly with the company and not through any intermediaries.

Cleveland Car Men Angered at Sell-Out by Officials of AFL

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 13.—The treachery of A. F. of L. officials in openly selling out the strike of the Cleveland carmen was sharply scored by the Communist Party candidate for Mayor, Ford.

A week ago Thursday the carmen voted for a general strike to enforce their demands for a 25 per cent wage increase. The union bureaucrats, however, ignored this decision, and signed an agreement with the car company for arbitration of the wage scale and recognition of the union.

The car workers, angered by this betrayal, are growing in militancy and are eagerly buying the "Daily Worker."

Ford exposed the open collaboration of the union officials with the N. R. A. representative, Barnes, Mayor Miller and the bosses.

"The question of pay increase has dropped out of the picture as far as your union officials are concerned," said Ford. "And to make sure that you shall not get any increase in pay, they have also agreed that you have not the right to strike for it, either."

Union officials, who formerly cited the enormous profits of the company, now state that "it is not practical for men to ask for wage boosts at this time."

To hide the sell-out, union officials are now heralding the great "victory" in getting union recognition.

Ford urged the workers to continue the struggle for wage increases and to organize committees of action in the barns and shops.

Force Official to See ILD Delegation

NEW YORK.—Forced by the I.L.D. district delegation who called upon him to protest the supression of facts about the murder on Welfare Island of James Matthews, the North Carolina Negro battered to death by a prison guard, Commissioner of Correction William J. Cahill yesterday telephoned the I.L.D. that he would receive the delegation tomorrow and take up their demands.

The delegation had been turned down by him yesterday on the pretense that he was "out"

Since Commissioner Cahill was appointed by Mayor O'Brien, similar demands will be made upon the Mayor, who stated that he would receive the delegation within the next day or two.

Cahill, who fought desperately to keep the Daily Worker from getting the public records of Matthews' death from becoming known, has also been invited by the I.L.D. to attend a mass protest meeting Friday night at Webster Hall, 119 E. 11th St. where former inmates of New York's scandalous "School for Crime" will tell their personal experiences of the brutality, viciousness and crime rampant here.

Robert Minor who served six months in the Welfare work-house because he led an unemployment demonstration on March 6th, 1930, and who now is running for Mayor on the Communist ticket will be among the speakers. Other speakers will include Clarence Hathaway, editor of the Daily Worker; James Ford, former candidate for vice-president and who now is active in Harlem; Sam Brown, sentenced by Judge Aurelio and who served 6 months; Julius Rodrigues, who spent 5 months in Welfare Island; William Campbell, who served 3 months, and others.

Two open air meetings will be held tonight to protest against the Mathews murder. They will be at 128th St. and White Plains Road and at 3rd Ave. and 171st St.

CRUDE FRAME-UP TACTICS AGAINST NEGROES BARED; ATTACK 14 DURING WEEK

Nine Witnesses Fail to Identify Innocent Negro As Central Park "Attacker"

NEW YORK.—The lynch campaign against Negroes organized by the New York police department continued yesterday with unabated fury.

At the same time striking evidence of the extreme crudity of the police in their frame-up attempts was discovered by the Daily Worker.

Illustrative of this is the case of Oswald Thomas, 33, described by the capitalist press as "a burly West Indian Negro who owns a hand laundry at 135 Wyckoff Ave., Brooklyn." Police are holding Thomas as suspect in the murder of three little girls during the last several years in the Bushwick and Bedford sections of Brooklyn.

A visit to 135 Wyckoff Ave., Brooklyn, by the "Daily" reporter revealed that the hand-laundry is owned not by Thomas, but by a Chinese, Wah On, who cannot read one word of English. In describing the seizure of the Negro, the New York capitalist press told how he was "traced to his laundry."

The New York Evening Post published an elaborate story of how the Negro was arrested. "Thomas was cornered twice by the police, but managed to escape," the Post wrote. "He was finally traced to his laundry, where, after a terrific struggle, he was overpowered and taken to the Butler Street Police Precinct."

Despite these persuasive details, neither Wah On, the laundryman nor a large number of neighbors interviewed, saw either the police chase or the arrest.

Fail To Identify Alfred

On Tuesday the police plot to frame a Negro for alleged attacks upon women in Central Park Sunday received a severe setback when four women and five men failed to identify Alvin Alfred, a 25-year-old Negro as the "assailant."

Alfred had been accused of being the "human gorilla" sought for committing the alleged attacks in Central Park and the entire metropolitan press devoted columns of space luridly describing the Negro.

He was almost lynched at the 23rd St. subway station when he was charged with having attempted to assault a woman there.

Although the failure of the nine persons to identify Alfred indicated that he was simply picked up as a result of the determination of the police to "get" a victim, the authorities are nevertheless proceeding to hook a criminal assault charge upon him. He was therefore held without bail by Magistrate Dodge in the Jefferson Market Court for a hearing next Tuesday on the complaint of Mrs. Bertha Carroll, 32, of 171 Clinton St., Brooklyn, after he had entered a plea of not guilty.

During the past week at least 14 Negroes have been attacked by mobs, and some of them have narrowly avoided being lynched. On Sept. 9 Joseph Whitlock of 105-06 158th St., Jamaica, L. I., was nearly lynched by a gang who charged him with "window peeping." A clothesline was dangled before him after he was murderously beaten. Members of a nearby Democratic Club took an active part in the attack upon the Negro.

Whitlock is now under arrest in Kings County Hospital. He was critically injured from the effects of the beating given him. His injuries consisted of a possible fracture of the skull, internal injuries, cuts and bruises, and his right eye is practically torn from the socket. He, and not his assailants, will be arraigned in Jamaica Magistrate's Court on a charge of "disorderly conduct" as soon as his condition permits, it is announced by the police.

Last Sunday morning ten unemployed Negroes were attacked by a gang of hoodlums in Hester Park, on the lower East Side. The Negroes later required serious hospital treatment. White Communist unemployed workers who were also sleeping in the park came to the aid of the Negroes.

Joseph Rogers, 36, unemployed, is another Negro who barely escaped lynching on Monday afternoon. Later he was arrested and charged with attempted criminal assault. Police say he attempted to kiss a white girl on Broadway, near 26th St.

The League of Struggle for Negro Rights, commenting on the series of attacks upon Negroes during the past few days, said in a statement issued yesterday:

"These activities on the part of the police show an organized effort to whip up a lynch frenzy in New York. The revelations regarding the murder of James Matthews, a Negro prisoner, on Welfare Island, shows the real Tammany attitude toward the Negro workers and proves its close "spiritual" kinship with the lynchers, their fellow Democrats, in the South.

"Workers of New York! Defeat the attempts of Tammany to use in New York the lynch methods of their party associates in the South. No Scottsboros in New York!"

BUFFALO, N. Y.

14th Anniversary of the Communist Party

:: DANCE ::

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Saturday, September 23rd

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FOR THE

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OPEN DAY and NIGHT

Iowa Miners Flaunt U. M. W. A. Officials, Strike

3,000 Strike Against Code; Demand $5 for 6 Hour Day; 5-Day Week; Need Rank and File Strike Committees in Pits

By CARL RODE

More than 3,000 Iowa miners are now out on strike against the proposed code of a basic wage scale of $4.70 for an eight-hour day, and in Appanoose and Wayne Counties (Southern Iowa) $5.75 basic wage scale.

The demands of these miners are a basic wage scale of $5 for a six-hour day and five days a week. This demand was again confirmed at a mass meeting of 2,000 miners in Union Park, Des Moines, Saturday, Sept. 9. This meeting voted to stay out until this demand was won. This meeting also accepted a motion to send a notification to the president of District No. 13 of the U.M.W.A. Frank Wilson, that if he didn't come to the next mass meeting to be held Monday, Sept. 11th, the miners would not any longer consider him as their president.

Wilson had been invited to speak at the meeting held Saturday. However, he didn't show up and this made the miners even more mad than they were before. It was looked upon as an insult to the striking miners.

Last Spring the miners of Iowa were forced into an agreement, that was signed against the vote of the miners, by the District 13 officials. This agreement stipulated a basic wage scale of $4.70 for an eight-hour day. In southern counties the operators closed down their mines rather than to pay the scale.

A letter published in the Des Moines Tribune, a local capitalist sheet, will show very good under what conditions the miners had to work. Only 10 per cent of the miners made $4.70 a day. Those working on tonnage had to work hard to make $3 a day. According to Burke, a local president, the average wage has been $2 for eight hours work. Many miners didn't work eight hours a day, so consequently, they made even less. The miners of Iowa when working, work only 180 days a year. The yearly earnings of an Iowa miner when working is $360. The UMWA district officials refuse to publish the results of the referendum taken on this agreement last Spring.

Strike Started Sept. 1.

This present strike started Sept. 1st, when 150 miners walked out at Chariton, in protest against the delay of reaching an agreement on the coal code, and has now developed to a struggle against the NRA administration's proposed code.

The UMWA officialdom have from the very beginning of the strike, been doing everything possible to sabotage the struggle of the miners, and have tried every method to get them to go back to work under the old agreement. Their argument is that the contract with the operators is being violated. The answer of the miners was coming out 3,000 strong, and staying out, in spite of the threatening wires and letters from the district officials.

One local at Williamson decided to go back to work. The next morning a picket line kept them out. Scandia Mine in Madrid, where 500 miners work, went out 100 per cent. Sept. 8th, 100 went back again, but the same night they voted to stay out again. This as a result of a mass picket line. When the pickets arrived, the nervous coal operators called the sheriff and his gang.

The vice-president of District 13, U.M.W.A., made a statement Sept. 7th, that if he would tell the miners point 55 of the code, they would never go back to work. So he is keeping it secret. The miners are demanding that he publish point 55.

This strike was pulled over the heads of the officials, and should prove to all our comrades that the Iowa miners are of the same material as the miners of other fields. Iowa is no exception. In spite of the fact that no strike leadership is established, the miners are staying out. The U.M.W.A. officials have been running around trying to get the miners to go back to work, but the miners are keeping the ranks solid. More miners are coming out.

The strike can and must be won. The Iowa miners are fighting mad. They have a lot of illusions about Roosevelt. The following statement was made today at the meeting: If Roosevelt fails us we will fight against him too, but we want to give him a chance.

The condition necessary to win this strike is to transform it from a wild-cat strike, into an organized strike, a strike led by the rank and file, with committees elected by the rank and file in every mine, and on a district scale.

The miners are planning how to get rid of the present leadership of the U.M.W.A. During this strike the miners will be able to pick out the best fighters and at the next convention put them into office. But in order to be able to defeat the official machine at the convention, we must organize a broad opposition group. An opposition group in each local union and these groups to be bound together on sub-district and district scale.

The rank and file committees set up to lead the strike can be utilized for this purpose very well. If established during the strike as strike leadership, they can after the strike be turned into an opposition movement, and be very effective.

One of the main things is to establish a conscious Party leadership among the miners. A leadership that will be able to guide and give strength to the opposition among the Iowa miners.

Our Party in Iowa has a big task confronting itself, but this work will help us fight the sectarianism we are in now.

Obstacles in the United Front Fight for Athos Terzani

Organizations Urged to Elect Delegates to Vital Conference Saturday, Sept. 16

The frame-up of Athos Terzani for the murder of an anti-fascist worker killed in a fight provoked by leaders of the Khaki Shirts of America is clear proof of the great menace represented in the development of such openly fascist organizations. Ample proof was given to the authorities of Queens County, where the fight took place, that the murder was committed by a uniformed member of the Khaki Shirts. Yet they deliberately released the real murderer and pinned the charge on an anti-fascist worker.

In this case is seen clearly the direction that will more and more be taken by the bourgeoisie: open support to fascist and terrorist organizations which can be called into service against the working class in the tremendous class battles which will inevitably be fought in the near future. Against such a threat as this the unity of the entire working class must be welded in the course of the struggle against this frame-up.

United Defense Formed.

Pursuing the line of a united defense in this case, the International Labor Defense carried on negotiations with the representatives of certain organizations which resulted in the formation of a United Front Defense Committee. The committee is composed of the I. L. D., the Socialist Party, the American Civil Liberties Union, the General Defense Committee of the I. W. W. and the Italian Defense Committee.

Since its formation, the United Front Committee has certain achievements to its credit. It has conducted a well-attended memorial meeting for Fierro; it has issued collection lists and stamps for the raising of funds and has collected several hundred dollars; it has sent out a call for a United Front Conference to be held September 16. After some weeks of delay the committee succeeded in reducing bail from $15,000 to $10,000, secured the release of Terzani on bail, and organized a mass meeting to welcome him. Investigations have been gotten under way, but are still conducted in a rather loose fashion.

The Committee has also secured the services of Arthur Garfield Hays as chief of defense counsel, assisted by four attorneys. In addition, a delegation to the District Attorney, organized by the committee, won a promise of a new "investigation" by the prosecution.

Thomas Holds Back Work

In the course of carrying out this work, and in the committee meetings held, some basic weaknesses of this "United Front" have become apparent. Chief among these has been the resistance of Norman Thomas and other representatives on the committee to proposals made by the I.L.D. which would lead to the formation of local united front committees and would result in united actions of the rank and file.

In rejecting these proposals, another motion was made by Norman Thomas and adopted by the Committee which limits the united front to the leaders of the various organizations, and which definitely bars the way to unity from below.

With characteristic hypocrisy, Norman Thomas and other members of the committee loudly called for united actions of the rank and file of the organizations in speeches at mass meetings, after voting down definite motions for such actions in their closed committee meetings. In doing so, they are simply playing their familiar role as those who speak for unity but work against it in practice.

Tried To Keep Out C. P.

The fear these people have of real unity of the entire working class is seen in their determined fight against including representatives of the Communist Party on the committee. This exclusion was based, first on arguments that the Party was already represented through the I.L.D. delegates, and when this excuse was ripped away, the objection was put forward that to include the Communist Party would lead to endless political wrangling and would disrupt the so-called "unity" of the committee.

While constituting direct slander against the Communist Party, whose record of self-sacrificing militant struggle against fascism and frame-ups is known to all, this exclusion exposes the "sincerity" of Norman Thomas and the others in striving for real unity. **To exclude the Communist Party from direct participation in the work of a committee leading a "campaign against fascism" is to split the ranks of the working class and not to unite them.**

The fear of these people for the Communist Party springs from the record of the Party in going directly to the rank and file and organizing them for joint struggle.

The line of the committee (with the exception of the I.L.D. representatives) in working against a broad united front which will develop united struggles of the workers is seen more clearly in the attitude taken towards the coming conference. The committee has already gone on record with a motion made by Norman Thomas that the conference is being called "with the understanding that its purpose is to rally moral and financial support, **the case to remain in the hands of the committee as now composed."**

Such a motion means but one thing: that this is not to be a united front conference; that it is not to result in unity by broadening and strengthening the committee and it is not to give the workers the authority to have any say in the policies of the campaign they are called upon to support. Here is seen the conception of a "United Front" held by the leaders of the Socialist Party.

All workers organizations must elect delegates and prepare them to come to the conference to be held Saturday, September 16, at 2 p.m., at Irving Plaza, ready to raise the question of a broad united front, including all interested organizations. Every effort must be made to turn this conference into one which will actually lead to united action of workers in struggle.

I.L.D. Weaknesses

In the course of the work so far conducted by the committee some fundamental weaknesses of the I.L.D. have also become apparent. While following a correct policy within the committee itself, it has failed to realize that it has an independent role to play, and has not sufficiently worked for unity despite the decisions of the committee. The policies it fought for in the committee it failed to carry out itself in practice. Instead of going directly to the rank and file it limited itself to negotiations at the top.

It is necessary without any further delay for the I.L.D. to develop its initiative to the utmost and go directly to the workers with its proposals for united struggle and in the process of these struggles to establish its leadership in the defense of all workers prosecuted for their militant activity. In the course of its activity it must prepare the workers for making of the coming conference a gathering which will result in a broad, active, representative committee capable of uniting all the workers in genuine solidarity as the only guarantee for the freedom of Terzani.

Farmers Find Blue Eagle a More Vicious Enemy of Their Crops Than Black Crow

Farmer Must Pay $1.60 for Feed Made of Corn He Sold at 10 Cents

(By a Farmer Correspondent)

SALLISAW, Oklahoma. — I went into a feed store a few days ago. The blue eagle was on display in the window. That store was selling feed that had been made from corn that was bought from the farmers last fall at 10 cents a bushel. There was less than two bushels of feed in each sack, less than 20 cents of value as compared to what had been paid the farmer. Yet that store wanted $1.60 for a sack of that feed. "We do our part."

Write to the Daily Worker about every event of interest to workers which occurs in your factory, trade union, workers' organization or locality. BECOME A WORKER CORRESPONDENT!

Croppers Forced to Destroy Cotton; Only Landlords Profit

(By a Farmer Correspondent.)

SIMPSONVILLE, S. C.—**In July, 1933, over half of Greenville County farmers were forced to plow under their best cotton. The way the government got the farmers to plow under this cotton was by telling them, they would get more for their cotton at gathering time if they plow under the cotton. That they would get 9 cents, and that if they didn't plow under,** they would get only 6 cents.

But the government has not paid the farmers. Not one dime. The tenant farmers and share croppers have plowed under their best cotton and have not got a dime from the government. The landlords will get half of the money if the tenant farmers and share croppers owe them.

If a sharecropper plows under four acres, he will get $40. And the landlord will get $20. In some cases the landlords are more likely to get it all.

There was a farmer who tried to protect his farm and was forced off by the landlord, and he had to leave his land and his crop which his family had helped him to make.

Negro and white poor farmers are working down there in Greenville county.

RALPH GARRETTE
(Signature Authorized.)

Milo Reno in Accord With Bosses in Views on Militant Farmers

By a Farmer Correspondent

OMAHA, Neb.—Milo Reno, farm misleader, is aware that the farm masses are rapidly learning that their real enemy is the capitalist class. This is shown by the sham militant attitude he continually takes to popularize himself with the rank and file farmers. He is constantly looking for a place where he can appear to be striking at capitalism—and when he "strikes" at it he is certain that he will not injure capitalism in any way.

A friend of Milo Reno sent him a clipping, dated from Omaha, in the New York Times, which stated that the Farm Holiday movement "was a thing of the past." Reno said the clipping lied, but in his defense he mentioned every Midwest state except Nebraska.

The Times correspondent and Milo Reno have no differences. The Times correspondent attacks the militant Nebraska Holiday Association (Madison County Plan) and Reno does not defend the same organization. Both are opposed to this organization and any other organization that will save the farmers and workers from poverty, misery, starvation and death. Reno certainly knows how to fight for the capitalists and their bankers and insurance sharks.

E.

Letters from Our Readers

"LET'S BUILD IT"

Chicago, Ill.

Comrade Editor:

For about a year I have been a reader of the Daily Worker, and I want to say what a "lost worker" I was before I came in contact with the Daily. I never knew what it was all about. (I mean the world.)

As a high school graduate I thought I knew some things, but find that I was in a big fog all the time. Of course, now I see it was not my fault at all, but the fault of the system. I was poisoned with the "bourgeois ideology," and what a relief it is to see things as they are. The Daily Worker led me to study Marx and Lenin, and what a different perspective I have in life. First, it made me class-conscious, which I think Lenin said makes one half free.

Second, the class struggle is no longer a puzzle to me, which the Communist Manifesto clearly points out. What a classic it is!

And thirdly, I am no longer fooled by bourgeois "economics" that was crammed in my head in capitalistic institutions. Marx and Lenin have driven out of my head those childish fantasies of climbing the so-called "ladder of success" under the present system, whicr serve the purpose of making willing slaves.

I owe it to the Daily Worker for having rid me of that *deadly vermin* of thinking in a capitalistic way. I know the task is great to overcome such thinking in the average worker, but every class-conscious worker can do much toward enlightening others with whom he may come in contact. As I am doing—and as I find it interesting to do.

The one big task is to get the Daily Worker into the hands of the masses. I pass my Daily Workers on to others. They are too valuable to be wasted. On top of the "Daily" I put in red pencil "Please pass it on to your fellow worker," which helps to put it into more hands.

A suggestion I would like to offer is the difficulty I had to understand the radical terms and words, such as "putsch," "opportunism," "absolutism," etc. They should be defined for the average worker.

From a rank "scissorbill' and "100 percenter," I sure had my eyes opened. And now I am in the struggle for all I can possibly do.

The Daily Worker is a mighty weapon. Let's build it up and strengthen it.

A. F.

WE WELCOME THEM

New York, N. Y.

Dear Comrades:

Don't you think it a good idea to open our letter column to workers who do not agree in principle with our movement? I ask this knowing that to do so would permit reformists of all kinds to use our paper as a platform for their stifling propaganda.

And yet I think more good will be achieved than harm. I base this on the knowledge that workers will answere these letters in the columns exposing these fakers. First of all, this would stimulate interest in more correspondence and, secondly, it would stimulate workers in their wish to develop politically.

Another and far more important benefit would be the acquired knowledge which the workers would achieve by seeing in black and white—out of the tongues of other workers — the answers to these misleaders and to those misguided and undeveloped workers who fall into reformist positions.

For example, a lot of workers are upset when workers say that communism is all right but it goes against human nature. How easy it is to answer these workers when one knows that it is not human nature to be patriotic, religious, lazy, ignorant, a pimp, prostitute, gangster, scab, etc. These are outgrowths of the smelly system under which we workers live. Change the system and all these vices will disappear, just as they are doing in the Soviet Union.

Comradely,
SAM PHILLIPS.

Editor's Note: It is our policy to welcome letters from workers who disagree, and we urge all workers, who engage in discussions with others, to urge workers who do not agree with our policy and tactics to write to us.

AUGUST 14 CAME

Detroit, Mich.

Comrade Editor:

For some time I've been associating with a Party member and had the intention to become one myself. I've been reading the "Daily" also and tried very much to get the idea as to what this Party member tried to tell me about: "Our Party has to make a concrete change," "Our Party has got to make a sharp turn," "Our Party has got to become a mass Party," "Our Daily' is going to become a mass paper," etc.

This went on for almost two years, until one time I began to think "making the turn" is no different than Hoover's prosperity. And to be frank with you, I still think the same way about most of the Party members, especially since I joined it myself.

Once I made up my mind to stay away from the Party again. I went to a few unit meetings, but I did not think that we knew where to begin to make the turn. Finally, came the "Open Letter" and the 14th of August, with a "Daily" that had made the turn.

Hope that our section will look at the turn in the "Daily" and imitate it.

I. F.

ON THE RIGHT TRACK

New York City.

Comrade Editor:

I buy four copies of the "Worker" each morning and distribute three of them to taxi drivers who are parked at corners.

I want tosay that, above all, in the opinion of several beside myself who are readers of the "Worker," the tendency toward [illegible], cartoons and illustrations is a [illegible] one. They enliven the interest; they are bait, drawing languid minds to interest. They are like windows in a house where there were few before. The general effect is easier reading, more interest. Music and pictures are two international languages that the whole world understands.

Cartoons, Illustrations, Pictures, Faces

That was the crying need of the "Daily" in several people's opinion with whom I had often talked.

We believe that the value of them cannot be overestimated.

Cotton Destroyed While Farmers Need Clothing

(By a Farmer Correspondent)

LEONARD, Tex. — The plow-up plan is playing hell — pickers are walking the roads, cannot find picking; everybody needs clothes and more food.

We are all robbed together—the ginners are taking the seed for ginning cotton. Most gins are run by oil mill companies, which are paying $14 per ton for seed, and selling meal at $30 per.

Plantation Slavery on Long Island

(By a Worker Correspondent)

LONG ISLAND CITY. — I work for L. B. Coddington of Murray Hill, N. J. He is one of the richest hothouse owners in the country. He has about 90 workers here raising plants under glass. We work from 50 to 54 hours a week and the top wages are $10 a week with most of the men making from $7.50 to $9. My wages are 16 2-3 cents per hour. Those workers that stay at the boss's boarding house must pay $7 a week for board.

With so much talk about NRA the boss told the foreman that he might have to give some of the men more money, but that would mean that the foreman would have to lay off some and see that the rest speed it up.

This same Coddington owns a sugar plantation in Hawaii, a [illegible] ranch in Georgia, a cotton plantation in the South and fruit farms in New Jersey. Besides this he is a trustee in the local bank and a big shot in the Florists' Exchange.

Indian Farmers Are Willing to Struggle

(By a Farmer Correspondent)

RAYMOND, Mont. — There are thousands of Indian farmers as well as white farmers and workers coming to our meetings and demonstrations asking for food and offering to fight. One Indian speaker took the floor and told that you could not get a truckload of food on the whole reservation.

Laborers' Gang on Panama Canal Reads "Daily" Faithfully

(By a Worker Correspondent)

COLON, Panama Canal Zone.—The "Santa Elena" was creeping through the locks of the Panama Canal. One of the Negro laborers who operate the passage detached himself from the rest and approached a deckhand who happened to be a member of the Marine Workers Industrial Union.

"You want to read a real paper?" he said, "A paper that fights for the interests of guys like you and me?"

On receiving assurances, he went below and brought out a copy of the "Daily Worker."

"I helped build this Canal and I've been down here since," he said, "but I've been reading this as soon as I found out about it. One trouble is, we can't get it regularly enough."

RANCHERS' CONDITIONS

(By a Farmer Correspondent)

MODESTO, Calif.—I am working on a ranch and I have found the conditions of the ranchers to be poor and miserable, and wages are low, as the rancher receives little for his product, but in spite of all these hardships they still cling to the idea of being true Republicans and Democrats. When I approach them with the workers' way out of the crisis they think that it's an impossibility. The ranchers blame this crisis on the workers and not

ARK. I. L. D. WORKERS HELD WITHOUT CHARGE.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Sept. 8.—Three workers who organized the first ILD branch here were arrested today at an open air meeting of their group. They were held without any charge.

Due to the wide spread terrorization of all working class organizations here the ILD will have to mobilize tremendous mass pressure in order to free Harris Fredricks, James Curran and Tom Circles, the workers arrested.

Some Barriers to Carrying Out the Open Letter

Good Resolutions That Remain on Paper Hinder the Growth of Our Party

By CHAS. KRUMBEIN.
District Organizer, District 2 (N. Y.)

It is now six weeks since District No. two held its conference where a plan was adopted to carry out the Open Letter. It is now four weeks since the sections in District two held their conferences where a like plan was adopted. All of these plans contained more or less concrete proposals for the carrying out of the Open Letter. Leading comrades were assigned and in all politically responsible to carry out the tasks.

Unit resolutions and plans of work have been coming to the District Office (only a small percentage of the units have sent in their resolutions and plans) which one can generally characterize as good. They deal specifically with the various fields of work that they are going to give their main attention to, such as concentration on shops, unemployed work, building the Daily Worker, participating in the election campaign, recruiting new members into the Party, etc. **But in most cases they fail to name the comrades to do this work.**

A check-up shows that in almost all the sections the section committees and the leading comrades are not persistently and determinedly carrying through their own resolutions. For instance, the sections, in most cases, have as yet not assigned the proper qualified comrades to the units concentrating in the basic industries (marine, metal, railroad and city transport). The result is that the plans remain only on paper. If we do not solve this problem concentration will remain an empty gesture.

We find that comrades yield to all kinds of pressure that prevents us from breaking with our past wrong methods of work. For instance, to continue to be carried away by day to day events. True, we must give the necessary and proper attention to the strikes taking place as well as to the various campaigns that we must carry through; **nevertheless, the forces necessary to carry through our plans on concentration must not be allowed to deviate from their path nor can the leading comrades responsible for this work permit themselves to neglect same.** This is now the case with district representatives, section organizers, etc.

* * *

ATTEMPT after attempt has been made to hold a meeting of all comrades responsible for railroad concentration, but so far without success. In so far as city transportation is concerned no real efforts have as yet been made to get this work started.

In one section of approximately 500 members attempts have been made to get four or five able comrades to go to the marine concentration unit, but without success. The units, as well as the individual comrades concerned, resist this important work, whereas it should be considered as an honor task. **Without the proper man power attempts at concentration will be futile.**

Generally the units in our district are not functioning as the units of a Communist Party should function. There is lack of responsibility, looseness in organization and considerable lack of discipline.

Many comrades come to unit meetings late, some refuse to accept assignments on the grounds that they are busy in other fields of work, unit buros do not function, etc. This must all be remedied immediately if we hope to carry out the tasks, which are continually increasing.

The units have the task of establishing their authority over the activities of their members. They must see to it that their bureaus funtion, reorganising same if necessary. Comrades claiming that they are too busy to do unit work should convince the unit they are active in other fields of work. Comrades that are so overburdened with work that they cannot carry through any task effectively, to say nothing of finding time to read or an evening with their family, must be relieved of some of their work which must be given to other comrades.

Units must work systematically through a properly prepared agenda by the unit bureau.

Political questions and the Party's campaigns must have a prominent place on the agenda. A systematic and thorough going check up must be made on the activities of all members.

Unless all the above is done the plans of the unit cannot be realized.

* * *

IN the fractions of the mass organizations we also find a situation that is ar from being what it should be. Fraction meetings are called sporadically and without preparation. A report is prepared on the spur of the moment. The result is that the comrades do not get a clear and full picture of the problems of the organization. The result is that the political level of the comrades is not raised.

Fraction meetings should be systematically and periodically held with the leading comrades, giving the necessary time in the preparation. The reports should give the comrades a picture of the general situation that the working class finds itself in, as well as the main campaigns and tasks of the Party. In this way we will make the comrades feel that the carrying out of their tasks advances the Party's main campaigns. This will be the best guarantee that the mass organizations do not get into the rut of "their own particular problems." This will cause the fractions to see the duty of their organizations in the struggle against the NRA, the war danger, etc.

Unless the relatively simply tasks enumerated above are immediately fulfilled, we cannot hope to make the rapid turn that the situation in the country calls for. All signs are that the present growing struggles will be on the increase in the coming period. We must prepare, to be able to organize and lead the workers. Therefore, the need for every comrade, and particularly the leading comrades, from the units up to the district, must be to show the utmost responsibility and bolshevik determination to carry through the open letter.

14 Birthday of C. P. to Be Celebrated by Plainfield Unit

PLAINFIELD, N. J.—The Plainfield Unit of the Communist Party will celebrate the 14th birthday anniversary of the Communist Party on Sunday, Sept. 17th, 6:30 p.m. at 224 W. Front St., Plainfield. Admission will be free.

Besides the prominent speaker from the district who will address the gathering, a sumptuous meal will be provided. A good orchestra will provide music for dancing, and entertainment will be furnished by the Jack London Drama Group and Chorus and the Lithuanian Red Sextette of Elizabeth.

4 Join C. P. at Mass Meet on 14th Party Anniversary in Wash.

BELLINGHAM, Wash.—Four workers joined the Communist Party at the Fourteenth Anniversary of the C. P. mass meeting held here recently, in the auditorium of the Hotel Henry. Three hundred workers heard Larson explain why he quit the Second International to join the C. P. Other speakers were Brindly, Rapport and a Y.C.L. comrade.

Toward the $40,000 Drive for the Daily Worker

Following are the contributions to the $40,000 Daily Worker Fund received yesterday:

DIST. No. 2		S.M.B., N.Y.	1.00
H.Slater,N.Y.C.	.50	Workers of the Interboro Hat Co.	
Four Family	41.00	25 each as follows:	
M. Levine, N.Y.C.	.25	Jack Mirshin	
L.S.N.R.—		Dave Windman	
Edwards,N.Y.C.	1.50	Louis Samuels	
Anonymous, N.Y.C.	.15	Irving Forman	
J.Carey, N.Y.	1.00	Max Manes	
J.J.Fass, N.Y.	5.00	Louis Meier	
H.Cohen ,N.Y.	.50	Peter Pappas	
Ray Wein		Karamekas, Detroit, Mich.	.50
Bernice Storosum		I.W.O., Br. 43	5.11
Nettie Maisel	3.50	I.W.O., Br. 43	4.15
W.E.S.L. Post 1	.35	C. Makrimis	1.00
Office and Ed. Boar, N.Y.C.	25.00	Roumanian Bu. Lists	5.00
Staff, Prolhelt	18.00	Total	$17.76
Total	$53.43	DIST. NO. 5	
DIST. NO. 3		E. Stenson, Chicago, Ill.	.05
Esthonian Workers Club, Phil., Pa.	1.00	Total	.05
Total	$1.00	Day's Total	$ 73.26
DIST. NO. 7		Prev. Total	534.00
Anonymous, Detroit, Mich.	1.00	Grand Total	$606.26
Sust. Fund	1.00		

In the Home

Can You Make 'em Yourself?

This dress can be done in prints or solid colors, and in any one of several materials—cotton, silk or wool.

Pattern 1598 is available in sizes 12, 14, 16, 18 and 20. Size 16 requires 3 3-8 yards 39 inch fabdic and 3-8 yard contrasting. Illustrated step-by-step sewing instructions included with this pattern.

SEND FIFTEEN CENTS (15c) in coins or stamps (coins preferred) for this Anne Adams pattern. Write plainly name, address and style number. BE SURE TO STATE SIZE.

Address orders to Daily Worker Pattern Department, 243 West 17th Street, New York City.
(Patterns by Mail Only)

"IT'S A PLEASURE NOW"

Union City, N. J.

Comrade Editor:

What was for me only a monotonous duty, in buying the "Daily," is a pleasure now. The Open Letter would have listed less shortcomings had we possessed before the agile, refreshing and varied paper we have now.

The latest addition of Comrade Gold is really a magnet to attract new recruits—and very interesting are the other sections, even the "Today's Menu," despite the fact I haven't got the money to follow it.

Enclosed is $1 toward "doing my part," and long live the "Daily!"

Yours,
GIUSEPPE ALTIERI.

Workers' Letters Must Get Prompt Answers

Organizations Show Lack of Attention in Handling Mail

By JEAN BOLAN,
Worker Correspondence Department, Daily Worker

The Daily Worker is an excellent barometer of the general grievances and problems of the workers who read it. To the Daily Worker every day come hundreds of letters of all kinds. And among these hundreds of letters, too many are apt to read something like this (we quote from an actual letter):

"I would propose a Lost and Found column for the trade unions. I inquired about a question from the —— union and it's almost two weeks and I have not received an answer."

* * *

Consider for a moment, comrades, what probably took place before the worker sat down and wrote that letter. He is approached by a friend of his, a member of one of our revolutionary unions. "Well, Bill, how are things in your shop?"

"Rotten as usual."

"Same as in my shop. I suppose. But the union is on the job and we'll be having a strike soon."

"Lots of luck to you, Jim. Wish we could do something about my place."

"Why don't you get in touch with the union, Bill?"

"I'm seriously considering it."

"Heres the address. Why don't you write to them?"

"Maybe I will. Gotta rush along now, Jim."

"So long Bill. See you soon."

Bill goes to work that day. Conditions are fierce. He can't stand it any longer. "Think I'll get in touch with that union Jim told me about. Guess I'll write to them tonight."

Bill goes home that night, tired as hell. But anyhow, he gets a paper and pencil, sits down and writes a letter to the —— Union. "The NRA don't mean a thing in my place. We're still getting $10 a week for 60 hours work. The men in my place want to do something about it. Please send me more information on your union."

Sending that letter meant a lot to Bill. He couldn't get an answer fast enough. Every night he would come home from work and ask if there was any mail. Two weeks passed. No answer. And being a reader of the Daily Worker, he sent us the letter we quoted from.

In this case, we were able to get in touch with the union and straighten it out. But there are workers (plenty of them) who do not yet read the Daily Worker and such a worker might have thought, "Aw hell, if they don't care about answering my letter, I guess I can get along without them."

Perhaps in his desire to get his shop organized, he turns to another kind of union which will mislead him. In any case, a valuable worker is lost to our movement through failure to answer his letter.

Here is a quotation from another letter received by the Daily Worker: "I have not heard from the comrades in ——. Experience shows by tens of times in the past that they promise but don't do what they undertake to do."

In bringing this question to the attention of the comrades in the various organizations, we do not want to make an example of any particular one. Most of our organizations have at some time been guilty of negligence in answering letters. In this article, we want to remind all comrades in all our organizations of the seriousness of this business of answering letters promptly.

Much has been said at plenums and

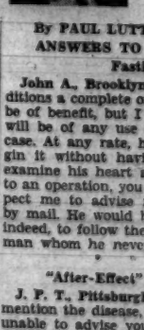
Many Letters Direct to Daily Worker Indicate This

printed in pamphlets about the importance of personal contact with the masses. Correspondence is no less a medium of personal contact. It is not necessary to explain how and why, except to mention that a letter can have a friendly tone or a sectarian manner, just as a direct personal approach can be one or the other. The files of our organizations ought to be filled with letters like this, which is only one of many received by the D. W.: "The copy you sent me, accompanied by the nice letter, sure put more spirit in me and I have already sent the copy to —— asking him to talk to others to subscribe," or "Thanks for your letter and enclosures. It helped much."

A prompt and friendly letter means winning over not only the worker you write to, but, through him, many others. Not answering your letters may mean the loss of at least one conscientious worker.

Take time to answer your letters, comrades! It is a revolutionary duty.

Doctor Luttinger advises:



By PAUL LUTTINGER, M.D.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Fasting

John A., Brooklyn—In certain conditions a complete or partial fast may be of benefit, but I doubt whether it will be of any use in your brother's case. At any rate, he should not begin it without having his physician examine his heart and his blood. As to an operation, you surely do not expect me to advise for or against it by mail. He would be a foolish man, indeed, to follow the suggestions of a man whom he never saw.

* * *

"After-Effect" of What?

J. F. T., Pittsburgh—As you do not mention the disease, we are naturally unable to advise you intelligently. If you mean gonorrhea, why should you have spent **hundreds of dollars** on the after effect? Send us your right house number. The one on the envelope was different from that given in the letter: It came back. Ask a friend of yours to tell you confidentially where you live and then let us know quickly, before you forget it.

* * *

Terrific Ointments

B. F. M.—Better stop monkeying around with those strong ointments. The salicylic acid salve took most of the flesh with it and if you stare with mercury, you may wake up some day and find yourself dead. You will receive a private letter.

* * *

To Gain Weight

Murray S.—A young man of 23, 5 feet, 9 inches, should weigh about 150 pounds. Try to reduce your sport activities; drink milk, sweet cream in addition to your starchy food. Don't be too anxious to get fat. Remember that a good rooster is never plump. About your other trouble, we are writing you privately.

* * *

Bulky Foods

Abraham L. Z.—Some of the bulky foods are: cabbage, lettuce, spinach, string beans, broad beans, turnips, Brussels sprouts, radishes, peppers, parsnips, celery, okra (gumbo), kale, eggplant, cucumbers, pe-tsai (Chinese vegetable), chard, cauliflower, beets, asparagus, artichokes, bran, wholewheat and pumpernickel bread, the jacket (skin) of baked potatoes, and the peels of certain fruits, like apples.

* * *

Ganglion

M.V.S.—From your description, it seems that you have what is known as a ganglion, which is a small cyst connected with a tendon. An easy way to get rid of it is put your hand on the table, over a folded napkin, and get somebody to hit your wrist with the largest book you possess. Be sure that the blow is well-aimed with sufficient force to break the little cyst but not the wrist. Often a ganglion recurs (comes back). If you get tired being hit on the wrist, a surgeon will remove it—for a consideration.

Readers desiring health information should address their letters to Dr. Paul Luttinger, c-o Daily Worker, 50 E. 13th St. New York City.

S.S. UTAH

a novel by an American Seaman

MICHAEL PELL

Illustrations by Philip Wolfe

THE STORY SO FAR: The crew of the S.S. Utah, after the boat has stopped at Copenhagen, Helsingfors, and Leningrad, U.S.S.R., return to their boat, deeply impressed by what they have seen in the Soviet port, as contrasted with the ports in the other countries. So, when they are awakened at 4:30 one morning and have to wait around for an hour before beginning work; and when they are ordered to work on Sunday, their day off, they refuse. In this move their leader is Slim, a member of the Marine Workers Industrial Union. Yesterday you read how the seamen, after organizing for the strike, held their ranks solidly and stood for their demands before the threats of the Captain. You also read how they won their demands. Now read on:

* * *

INSTALLMENT 28

"Jumping-Faced Jesus!"

THE men got through with the job by five o'clock. Not because the mate was driving them, but because they were feeling good, and because of the extra help. On this job, the bos'n did some work for a change, as well as the mate, who stood at the winch. Even the cadets had to turn to and get their hands warm. Stanley asked them innocently: "You're getting a dollar an hour for this, too, aren't you, and a day off tomorrow?"

The two embryo officers looked at Stanley in surprise. Now they were beginning to understand why the mate had rustled them out of their after-dinner snooze so roughly.

"So you fellers are getting a dollar an hour out of this, hey?"

"Sure, ain't you?"

The Cadets motioned hopelessly with their hands, and seeing the mate peering down into the hold, didn't say any more. At four o'clock, Slim knocked off to take the wheel. Later, when he came into the messroom to put the feedbag on, he noticed the men looking pretty important. Stanley grabbed him by the arm and whispered: "Meeting tonight, eight o'clock."

Slim's ears wiggled with surprise. Gunnar nodded, and motioned in the direction of the bos'n. The blackgang seemed to be in on it, too, judging from their looks. They all behaved like a pack of school kids preparing to play a joke on teacher.

About six bells, the bos'n came into the fo'castle and told the men to go up to the mate's room. The men looked at each other. They went up all in a bunch. Witnesses were always handy, when entering an officer's cabin. The mate was sitting at his desk, with a white sheet and some bills in front of him. He didn't look very happy. Gutmar Suomi!" he called. "Three dollars for three hours' work." Then came the rest of the men. The names of the bos'n and cadets were not on the list.

By eight o'clock, the fo'castle messroom was lively. It looked more like a celebration than a meeting. Barney had loosened up with a dozen bottles of beer; Fritz came through with some kummel that he had been nursing since Copenhagen. He had brought the midships mess man along to the meeting, a young Filipino who was so overworked he spent all his offtime sleeping. The Professor opened up a bottle of vodka which he had meant as a birthday gift for his dad. But the surprise of the evening was the oiler, whom the men always referred to as "Moonface." He got this name because he always looked so serious, with dark hollow holes under his eyes. He bunked with Barney, who always insisted to the men that "Moonface is all right, once you get to know his ways. He was gassed in the war, and has lung trouble, that's what makes him so cranky." Tonight Moonface sat in a corner of the messroom alongside Barney, with an open box of Russian candies in front of him.

* * *

EVERYBODY was talking about what had taken place that day. What the mate had said, what Gunnar had said, and what the skipper had said. The Professor felt important and began to act like an A.B. In fact, all the men were breezy in a new way. Stanley had the center of the deck. His eyes were lit up with self-satisfaction and kummel, and he chanted a ditty about the tinker with the big belly-scratcher, and the long baby-fetcher. Eddie was telling Blackie:

"Yeah, I was on the committee first."

"What committee?"

"The strike committee!"

"What the hell's that?"

"Hey, Slim—you come here and tell him what a strike committee is!"

"A strike committee, according to the laws of the red trade unions, is a committee elected by the majority of the workers involved. And it has the power and responsibility to direct the strike in the name of all."

"Yeah, but the whole deck gang ain't in the Marine Workers Industrial Union already, is it?"

"Don't make any difference," answered Slim. "The same applies to the Ship Committee; that's what we ought to build right now. That would take care of everything that comes up."

The Swede was listening in, and wanted to have more details. Slim explained that each department should propose two men, making a committee of six, plus one or two from midships if possible. "A committee like that could straighten out everything, whether it had to do with the steward, the chief engineer, the skipper or anyone."

"Yes," considered the Swede, "but you was all up there today!"

"That's just it! We didn't have a regular ship's committee, but a temporary Action Committee."

"Well, I suppose everybody's got to line up in your red union after the committee's set up?" The Swede was suspicious.

"Not at all! But what's the use of talking? Let's set this committee up right now, and no questions asked whether you're a Wobbly, I.S.U., A.W.I.U., or unorganized!"

* * *

MOST of the men were listening in by now. Shorty came in, freshly washed, his face shining like a panked baby's behind.

"Simple as pie," explained Slim. How many of us here now—fifteen, eighteen men. Each department should set up two candidates, then—"

The Eskimo broke in: "I know what you're aiming at.—Just like on them Russian ships, hey?" He laughed sarcastically. "Slim's trying to make Bolsheviks out of us."

"So that's you're game!" exclaimed Blackey.

"Jumping-faced Jesus!" cursed Slim. "Some of you fellers go crazy as soon as you hear the word Bolshevik. Here!" he called, grabbing hold of the Professor's vodka. "This is bolshevik whiskey, taste it, will it poison you? There!—that's Bolshevik

candy, made by 100 per cent Bolsheviks, you think that would poison you?"

"Just give me another piece, I'll show you," offered Eddie.

"Well, it's the same with Bolshevik ideas. Chew 'em over, and you find they're not at all bad." He turned to the Eskimo: "What if the Bolshevik seamen have ship's committees? Don't they also have better conditions than we?"

"Yeah, but they're boss on their ships."

"True enough," agreed Slim. "We don't own these ships——"

"Yet," broke in Gunnar.

"We don't own these ships yet, but we still own our carcasses, and nobody can stop us from setting up our own committee, can they?"

The Eskimo drained what was left of the Vodka, and shook his head sarcastically. "Slim's a good talker, but it don't cost nothing to talk."

Gunnar jumped up, not giving Slim a chance to answer. Gunnar couldn't stomach the Eskimo nohow, and lunged like a pack of fireworks at him. "What the hell are you talking about? Slim, he showed us how to run this damn thing today, but what did you ever do?"

* * *

ANOTHER minute and there'd have been damage done. Gunnar's mad red face was like glowing coals against the yellowy black smoke of the Eskimo.

"I'm not so dumb," screeched the latter. "I know a few things. You know what he is!"—pointing an accusing finger at Slim,—"he's one of them Communist agents, in with that Soviet Government, and getting paid from them for agitating us like this!"

That brought everybody to their feet. Proof, proof! Some of the men thought there might be something to it, and insisted on giving the Eskimo a chance to talk.

"I know something more about these Communists than you," added the Eskimo, knowingly. "There was a couple of them in jail with me,—even the jailors wouldn't trust them! That shows what they're like!"

"Is that so?" Moonface put the question. This was the first time Moonface spoke up during the whole evening. "Is that so?" he repeated. "Slim here may go to jail, too, framed up on mutiny for what he did today, and you may go to jail again, for attacking a child or something,—that will mean that Slim's a criminal just like you, hey? And because no politician will take him out, or tip the trusties off to treat him good,—like you were treated,—that will mean he's a worse criminal than you, hey?"

This was a bull's eye hit. The fact that this dressing-down came from a man in his own department left the Eskimo clean out in the cold, and he shut up like a clam. Eddie was happy as hell. He was awful fond of Slim.

Moonface, whose right name was Daniel Pitts, then addressed the whole gang, in his slow, serious voice: "You know, men, ever since we hit Russia, I've been thinking this thing over. In Leningrad, while most of you were drinking beer and chasing skirts, I was attending the meeting of the International Seamen's Club, and visiting factories and places. I've been a working man all my life, and I don't have to be long in a factory or mill, to know if the workers really are running things, or if they're being run. And you know, men, I've come to the conclusion that I've been a damn fool these past 15 years for laughing at these people. Those fellers have got the right idea,—they're as honest and straight-shooting a bunch as ever I've come up with."

(Continued Tomorrow)

Yiddish Art Season Opens Sept 21 with "Yoshe Kalb"

Maurice Schwartz and his Yiddish Art Theatre players will begin their new season on Thursday matinee, Sept. 21 at their Second Avenue Playhouse with a limited engagement of J. J. Singer's "Yoshe Kalb," with the original company seen here last season.

Following this, Schwartz will present "The Wise Men of Chelem," a romantic drama with music by Aaron Zeitlin. Other players planned include: "Josephus" by Leon Feuchtwanger, dramatized by Schwartz; L. Maloch's "The Holy Girl"; "The Way To God," by Harry Seckler and "If I Were Rothchild," a fantastic comedy by Sholom Aleichem.

"I Would If I Could," a new musical comedy by Abraham Blum, with music score by Sholom Secunda, is announced by William Rolland as the opening production of the Brooklyn Rolland Theatre on Sept. 21. Aaron Lebedeff and Leon Blank will play the leading roles

JIM MARTIN — Another Guess Comin'! — by QUIRT

FLASHES AND CLOSE-UPS

By LENS

The Cinema Bureau of the International Union of the Revolutionary Theatre has been organized under the leadership of the two ablest figures in the international revolutionary film movement, Leon Moussinac and Bela Balazs. We reprint below the full text of its platform.

* * *

Platform of the Cinema Bureau of the International Union of the Revolutionary Theatre

Aiming to concentrate and unite the forces of film workers, professional and amateur, as well as audiences in the various countries upon a general platform, using the film as a means for revolutionary education and mobilization of the toiling masses in the struggle against fascism, political reaction, threatening imperialist wars, and for the defense of the Soviet Union, the Cinema Bureau sets itself the following tasks:

1. To unite the creative and technical workers of the film industry, professionals and amateurs, with the aim of forming film organizations in different countries on an international scale.

2. To establish audience organizations to be connected with the cinema organizations.

3. To create a united front of revolutionary film art, together with all interested art, cultural, educational, trade-union and professional organizations.

4. To gather all experiences for the purpose of creating revolutionary professional and amateur films in various countries:

a) To organize special brigades in the International Union of the Revolutionary Theatre in order to create and develop the production of 16 mm. films.

b) To organize special shows and contests on amateur 16 mm. films.

c) To organize technical and artistic consultations on the production of 16 mm. films, to popularize them, and establish international as well as national film exchanges, for both 16 mm. films and apparatus.

d) To organize research and control committees for the purpose of studying the problems of foreign film subjects in the Soviet Union.

e) To issue a bulletin as a review of international film problems and the discussion of technical and ideological problems.

5. To struggle against all war, chauvinistic, pacifist and other reactionary films, as well as the bourgeois censorship, by:

a) Satirical criticisms of bourgeois films after special showings of these, with accompanying discussions and explanations.

b) By organizing criticisms and exposures in the press.

c) Organizing mass protests, demonstrations and rallying audiences in protest against reactionary films.

d) Popularizing all revolutionary films.

6. To study creative problems in the film industry, and to popularize the achievements of revolutionary film art in the Soviet Union.

7. To establish a repertory of revolutionary films by:

a) Selecting films for the repertory to be shown at all places where workers gather.

b) Producing our own films, starting with documentary, montage and ... films.

c) The selection of all suitable amateur films to be included in such a repertory.

8. To establish a revolutionary film press correspondence.

9. To hold international conferences on creative, technical and political film questions.

ROBERT MINOR

The Life Story of New York's Communist Candidate for Mayor

By Philip Sterling

[Both because of the length of the final installment of Robert Minor's life-story and the pressure of other material, the publication of which cannot be delayed, we are postponing part of the final installment for tomorrow.

Tomorrow's issue will conclude the series, bringing this account up to the present.]

* * *

IN 1912 Minor went to New York in a very dissatisfied state of mind, disillusioned over the attack and expulsion of Haywood from the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party. But as he says now, he was very much confused and tended towards an anarchist position in the quarrel between what was then called the direct action and the parliamentary factions in the labor movement.

Having saved several hundred dollars in wages he decided to go to France to attend an art school. Although Minor was already known as one of the best cartoonists in America, he had never "studied art," except as a sign painter's apprentice. In the sign painters shop he had drawn letters and sketches with chalk on the floor, in accord with an age-old custom, and the skilled "sign writers" were obliged to help with criticism. But Minor now decided that he wanted to see what a real art school was like.

In Paris he enrolled in a class of the French national art school, the Ecole des Beaux Arts. But here again he was bitterly disappointed. As he says, not a single person in the whole school had the slightest interest in art. The whole institution existed to teach people how to make money.

Studied by Himself

So the rest of his time in Paris Minor spent either in studying by himself or attending meetings and taking part in the revolutionary labor movement, at first with the Socialist Party of France. Contact with Jean Jaures impressed Minor with the belief that the French Socialist Party was very much the same as the American. He came in contact with Russian "revolutionary" leaders but all that he met in Paris failed to impress Minor with revolutionary character. They were such men as Bourtseff.

He tended more and more to confine his associations to the revolutionary trade unionists, especially the railroad men, who had an anarcho-syndicalistic outlook. In telling of this Minor says frankly that the semi-anarchist views that he absorbed at that time were petty-bourgeois and opportunistic.

America—1914

Minor returned to America in 1914 just before the outbreak of the World War. This was the time when a great unemployment movement was going on in New York. The unemployed workers had been breaking into churches for shelter. The city was aflame with class struggle. Old friendships with Alexander Berkman, Emma Goldman and Leonard Abbott, were renewed and strengthened by the fact that the anarchists were in the leadership of the unemployed movement, whereas the Socialist Party leaders absolutely refused to have anything to do with it. Among Minor's friends was a young American Indian by the name of Arthur Caron, a fiery and courageous leader of the unemployed. In this circle Minor began to take part in the unemployed movement. Almost daily there were sharp clashes with the police. It was just at this time that the New York police began seriously to develop their technical methods of modern suppression of the workers. The old European system of "provocateurs" began to be used more systematically in New York than it had ever before.

Savage cruelties

Savage cruelties of beating crowds with night-sticks and clubbing individual leaders of the workers were almost daily episodes.

Preachers openly called the police to eject the unemployed from churches.

Through historical circumstances John D. Rockefeller became a particular object of hatred of the workers' movement. This hatred associated the Oil King with the bloody murders in the mine strike at Ludlow, Colorado, a couple years earlier. Police claimed that the unemployed were going to make a physical attack on John D. Rockefeller. (A shakedown of the Oil King by private detectives was suspected, and William J. Burns was at work in the case.)

About July 4 of that year (1914) a terrific explosion in the dead of night blew up a tenement house on Lexington Ave. Four people were killed. One of these was Bob's friend, Arthur Caron. Besides him, two of his associates, Hansen and Berg, were killed, as well as a woman. The three men had been leaders of the unemployed movement. Immediately the capitalist press renewed its savage baiting of the unemployed movement and called for blood—vengeance against the leaders of the unemployed.

The police adopted the theory that the unemployed leaders were engaged in preparing a bomb against Rockefeller. A police provocateur was concerned in the affair.

On account of the attitude of the New York World, Minor refused to do the work that he was assigned to do. The World editors knew that other newspapers were bidding for Minor's services as an artist and would not release him from contract of employment under which the courts would not permit any other papers to publish his drawings. For some weeks Minor was not permitted to do any work but was paid the large salary that the contract called for.

Then the World War broke out in August, 1914. A few more weeks of experience and Minor was to learn that it is not possible for a revolutionist to work at making pictures (especially as Minor was essentially a cartoonist) with the capitalist press.

(Concluded Tomorrow).

Today's Film

"The Man Who Dared" Strews Flowers on the Grave of Anton Cermak

"The Man Who Dared," a screen drama by Dudley Nichols and Lamar Trotti, directed by Hamilton MacFadden and presented by Fox Films at the Roxy Theatre, with the following cast: Preston Foster, Zita Johann, Frank Sheridan and Douglass Cosgrove.

* * *

The late Anton Cermak, mayor of Chicago, was one of the most corrupt politicians of the past decade and a bitter enemy of the workers of Illinois. The new film at the Roxy this week is a complete whitewashing of his political life and an idealization of the Democratic Party as well as a new brief for the New Deal. In short, "The Man Who Dared" is a completely dishonest photoplay.

The film abounds in demagogy and hints at crooked politics. But all the corrupt politicians are members of the Republican faction. Even the appearance of Cermak—who was very "foreign" looking and extremely undignified as well as un-American in appearance—is idealized. Preston Foster, who plays the part is made to look like Franklin D. Roosevelt—the latest style in the conception of the 100 per cent American. The lies in this movie are so bald that even the capitalist press is compelled to call it far-fetched fiction.

Technically this production is bad. The director tried to telescope 60 years into seven reels. As a result he has made a very episodic and loose film. Only the early portion of the picture depicting Chicago in 1893 has what might be called "charm."

—IRVING LERNER.

WHAT'S ON—

Thursday

A. J. MUSTE and Dr. S. Le Roy speak on "The Coming War," at Paradise Manor, 11 West Mt. Eden Ave. Jules Karstein chairman. Auspices, Mt. Eden Br. Y.S.U. Adm. 10c.

* * *

OFFICE WORKERS UNION membership meeting at Labor Temple, 243 E. 14th St. Important matters to be taken up. Urgent all attend.

* * *

FILM SECTION MEETING Workers Film & Photo League, 220 E. 14th St., 8:30 p.m. All members present. Visitors welcome.

* * *

VICTORY DANCE and Moving Pictures for Benefit of Striking Tobacco Workers at Hungarian Workers Center, 350 E. 81st St. 8 p.m. Adm. on ticket 25c. At door 30c.

* * *

IMPORTANT MEMBERSHIP MEETING of the Union Workers Center, 854 Forest Ave. Bronx. To reorganize Union Workers Center membership.

* * *

REGISTRATION NOW ON for the Workers School, Fall Term. Office, 35 E. 12th St. Room 301.

* * *

ALL GREETINGS FOR THE PARTY ANNIVERSARY EDITION should be sent to the business office of Daily Worker immediately.

* * *

W. J. BURROUGHS will speak on "Education and Planned Economy in the Soviet Union. Mrs. Burroughs is a Negro ex-school teacher discharged for activities against the dismissal of militant teachers. Auspices, East Bronx Br. F. S. U., 1330 Wilins Ave., near Freeman St. Station.

* * *

MONTHLY BUSINESS MEETING of Nature Friends at 12 E. 17th St. Those interested are invited.

* * *

DAILY WORKER Advertising Department will cooperate with T.U.U.L. unions, mass organizations and C. P. Units for the upbuilding of the DAILY WORKER. Ads help to support the Daily. Send all informa-

tion to the business office of Daily Worker.

* * *

REORGANIZATION meetings of the Brighton Progressive Club, 139 Brighton Beach Ave. New members welcome.

* * *

Friday—

REGULAR MEMBERSHIP meeting of Flatbush Workers Club held every Friday at 1907 Kings Highway. All welcome.

* * *

MONSTER DANCE by Rank and File Group Local No. 3 International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers at Irving Plaza, 15th St. and Irving Place. (Grand Ball Room.) Beer and refreshments. Adm. 25c.

* * *

MEETING OF PLAYWRIGHTS GROUP of the Workers Laboratory Theatre, 43 E. 12th St., 8:15 p.m. All interested urged to attend.

* * *

RABBI GOLDSTEIN, Sender Garlin of the Daily Worker Staff, Thompson, Negro writer and lecturer, will speak at Ambassador Hall, Third Ave. and Claremont Parkway. "Negro Persecution in the South." Illustrated with scenes of the Scottsboro Trial in Decatur, Ala. Auspices, Bronx Section I.L.D.

* * *

WORKERS LABORATORY THEATRE will hold general membership meeting at 43 E. 12th St. Where the entire plan for the fall will be put into action. All interested are welcome.

Stage and Screen

"Hold Your Horses," Joe Cook's New Show, Coming To Winter Garden Tuesday

"Hold Your Horses," a new musical show by Russel Crouse and Corey Ford, with Joe Cook as the star, is now announced for next Tuesday night at the Winter Garden. The play, which deals with the days of 1890's, has been delayed here for a week or two due to the success of the production in Boston. Music and lyrics are by Owen Murphy, Russell Bennett and Robert Simon. Other players in the cast include Dave Chasen, Harriet Hoctor and her ballet, Inez Courtney, Frances Upton, Tom Patricola and Ona Munson.

"Jezebel," Owen Davis' new drama, in which Tallulah Bankhead will play the leading role, will have several Negro players in important roles, including Alston Burleigh, Lew Payton, Laura Bowman, Rena Mitchell and Anita and Blois Jackson. There will also be a double quartet of Negroes to sing the spirituals heard in the production.

Samuel Barrymore Colt, son of Ethel Barrymore, will join Eva Le Gallienne's company during the coming season. Miss Le Gallienne will open her tour in New Haven on October 13. Two plays will be presented, "Romeo and Juliet" and "Alice in Wonderland." The Civic Repertory Players will not be seen here until Spring.

Amusements

RADIO CITY MUSIC HALL
SHOW PLACE of the NATION
Direction "Roxy" Opens 11:30 A.M.
"THE POWER and THE GLORY"
with SPENCER TRACY and COLLEEN MOORE
and a great "Roxy" stage show
25c to 1 p.m.—35c to 6 (Ex. Sat. & Sun.)
RKO Greater Show Season

RKO Jefferson 14th St. & 3rd Ave. | Now
KAY FRANCIS and NILS ASTHER
in "Storm at Daybreak"
Also "HEROES FOR SALE," with Richard Barthelmess and Loretta Young

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.
PHILKINO THEATRE
2222 MARKET STREET
ALL SOVIET FILMS
30c until 5 p.m., 50c until closing
CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE
LAST DAYS!
"THE PATRIOTS" and "A DAY IN MOSCOW"

LAST DAYS—2 SOVIET PRODUCTIONS
The DAILY WORKER says:—"To see this picture is to be a spectator, a witness—more, a participant! —In the momentous struggle of the Baku workers——a picture which no worker should fail to see."
26 Commissars
Added Feature "JEWS ON SOIL"
THE WORKERS ACME THEATRE
14TH STREET AND UNION SQUARE
15c 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. exc. Sat., Sun. and Holidays

ROCHESTER, N. Y.
SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 16th, at 8:30 P. M.
A Soviet Film Version of Gorki's Famous Novel "MOTHER"
"1905"
Masterpiece of the Great Soviet Director PUDOVKIN
Also "BUILDING SOCIALISM IN U. S. S. R." and "LENIN", the great revolutionist in action
DANCING AFTER THE MOVIES | BENEFIT FOR THE DAILY WORKER
575 Joseph Avenue, Rochester, N. Y.

COME AND ENJOY BOSTON, Mass.
International Cabaret and Costume Nite
New International Hall, 42 Wenonnah St., ROXBURY, Mass.
FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 15
Dancing; Floor Show; Costumes; Refreshments; Guest Artist
SUBSCRIPTION 25c - - - - - Auspices: American Workers Chorus

Marx-Lenin Exhibition to be Shown in Tour of 35 Cities

There has been prepared a Marx-Lenin exhibition in connection with the commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the death of Karl Marx, which is to be shown in approximately 35 cities throughout the country, beginning at Boston on Sunday, September 24, and continuing for two days.

In connection with the exhibition there will be lectures on Marxism-Leninism by H. M. Wicks. Wherever possible debates will also be arranged with opponents of Marxism. Especially will challenges be issued to social-democratic perverters of Marx who try to tear out of Marxism its revolutionary content, and to those professors who serve their masters by writing and teaching that the economic and political doctrines of Marx do not apply to the capitalist world of today.

The main exhibition consists of 20 panels with illustrations from all parts of the world, depicting the life and activity of Marx and his great co-worker, Frederick Engels, from the stormy days of the revolutions that swept Europe in 1828, through the founding of the First International, the Paris Commune, the struggle against Proudhon, Bakunin, LaSalle.

Special care has been taken to so arrange the exhibition that it not only shows the activities of Marx from his earliest years until his death, but it also refutes with documentary evidence the social-democratic vulgarizers of Marxism. It shows the development of Marxism into this stage of imperialism — the period of the decline of capitalism and the proletarian revolution — proving how Leninism is the only Marxism of this period and how, today, in the Soviet Union, the Communist Party, under the leadership of Joseph Stalin, is developing further the principles of Marxism-Leninism.

Combat Anti-Marxist Campaign

This tour of the exhibition, and the lectures and mass meetings in connection with it, is of tremendous political significance, especially in view of the world-wide assault being made upon Marxism by capitalist and fascist vandals. The attack upon Marxism is the ideological counterpart of the general offensive of capitalism endeavoring to find a way out of the crisis.

After Boston (Sept. 24 and 25), the exhibition will be shown for two days in Buffalo, two days in Cleveland, two in Detroit and three days each in Chicago, Milwaukee and the Twin Cities (Minneapolis and St. Paul). From there Wicks will go to the Pacific Coast, with stops at Butte and Spokane on the way to Seattle. After making the principal coast cities he will return through Salt Lake City, Denver, Omaha, Des Moines, St. Louis; then go through the South (Memphis, New Orleans, Birmingham, Atlanta, Chattanooga, Charlotte, Richmond, Norfolk), to Washington and Baltimore, then to Pittsburgh, Reading and Philadelphia, finishing in New York early in December.

This is the first tour of this kind ever arranged in the United States. There is such a wealth of material in the exhibition that it will arouse great interest in the works of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin and will stimulate the study of revolutionary theory not only among the members of the Communist Party and those close to the Party, but among considerable sections of the working class, professionals, students, etc., and will give an impetus to all the work of the Party, especially stimulating the activities of workers' schools, and other educational work.

MUSIC

Sodero Opera At Mecca Auditorium Opens Tonight

The Fides Opera Company, directed by Cesare Sodero, will open this evening at the Mecca Auditorium with a double bill composed of "Cavalleria Rusticana" and "I Pagliacci," with Giovanni Zenatello, Mme. Alba Novella, as Nedda, G. Garavelli and Anne Roselle, formerly of the Metropolitan Opera Company in the cast.

On Friday night, "Madame Butterfly" will be presented with Anne Roselle. "Carmen" will be sung on Saturday night with Coe Glade of the Chicago Civic Opera Company in the title role. Cesare Sodero will conduct. The orchestra will include 70 musicians from the Metropolitan Opera Orchestra and the Philharmonic Symphony.

To keep up a six-page "Daily Worker," the circulation must be doubled. Do your share by getting new subscribers.

TONIGHT'S PROGRAMS

WEAF—660 Kc.

7:00 P. M.—Mountaineers Music
7:15—Roxanne Wallace, Songs
7:30—Lum and Abner
7:45—The Goldbergs—Sketch
8:00—Vallee Orch.; Soloists
9:00—Captain Henry's Show Boat; Lanny Ross, Tenor; Muriel Wilson, Soprano; Conrad Thibault, Baritone, and Others
10:00—Whiteman Orch.; Deems Taylor, Narrator; Al Jolson, Songs
11:00—Scotti Orch.
11:15—Meroff Orch.
11:30—Denny Orch.
12:00—Ralph Kirbey, Songs
12:05 A. M.—Mills Orch.
12:30—Glurkman Orch.

WOR—710 Kc

7:00 P.M.—Sports—Ford Frick.
7:15—Purdy Brothers—Sketch.
7:30—The Lowland Singers.
7:45—News—Gabriel Heatter.
8:00—Radio Forum.
8:30—Dion Kennedy, Organ.
9:00—Gordon Graham, baritone; Ohman and Arden, piano duo.
9:15—Horatius at the Bridge Table—sketch.
9:30—Al and Lee Reiser, piano duo.
9:45—Talk—Percy Waxman.
10:00—Variety Musicale.
10:15—Current Events—Harlan Eugene Read.
10:30—Gerston Orch.
11:00—Time; weather.
11:02—Lown Orch.
11:30—Coleman Orch.
12:00—Outler.

WJZ—760 Kc.

7:00 P. M.—Amos 'n' Andy.
7:15—Treasure Island—sketch.
7:30—Reminiscences and the Present Day—Dr. Charles Munroe, founder American Chemical Society.
8:00—Captain Diamond's Adventures—sketch.
8:30—Adventures in Health—Dr. Herman Bundesen.
8:45—The Rollickers
9:00—King Orch.
10:00—Canadian Exchange Program; Gloria La Vey, soprano; James Shields, tenor.
10:30—Archer Gibson, organ; Mixed Chorus.
11:00—Jesters Trio.
11:15—The Milky Way—Professor Robert H. Baker, Harvard Observatory.
11:30—U. S. Army Band.
12:00—Holst Orch.
12:30—A.M.—Dance Orch.

WABC—860 Kc.

7:00 P. M.—Morton Downey, Tenor.
7:15—NRA Talk.
7:20—Dance Orch.
7:30—Mills Bros., songs.
7:45—News—Boake Carter.
8:00—Boswell Sisters, songs.
8:15—Singin' Sam.
8:30—Dramatic Guild Play—The Horla.
9:00—Warnow Orch.; Vera Van, songs; Melodeers Quartet.
9:30—U. S. Marine Band.
10:00—Deep River Orch.
10:30—Belasco Orch.; Sports—Ted Husing; Barbara Maurel, songs.
10:45—Gladys Rice, soprano; Concert Orch.
11:15—Jack Little, songs.
11:30—Davis Orch.
12:00—Gray Orch.
12:30—A.M.—Hamp Orch.
1:00—Conn Orch.

Watch For It In Your City!

Ed. Royce

is touring for the Daily Worker with the new Soviet film

"1905"

adapted from M. GORKI'S famous Novel "MOTHER"

2 News Reels

"Building Socialism in the Soviet Union"; "Lenin"—

Great Revolutionary Leader in Action.

These films are being shown for the Benefit of the 'Daily'

The following are the dates and cities in which the film will be shown

SEPTEMBER 16
Rochester, N. Y.
SEPTEMBER 17
Rochester, N. Y.
SEPTEMBER 18
Buffalo, N. Y.
SEPTEMBER 19, 20, 21
Detroit, Mich.
SEPTEMBER 22, 23, 24, 25
Chicago, Ill.
SEPTEMBER 26
Milwaukee, Wis.
OCTOBER 4
Salt Lake City, Utah
OCTOBER 7
San Francisco, Cal.

ATTENTION Y.C.L.

All Unit Young Worker and Literature Directors and Agitprops, very important meeting Thursday, September 14, 1933 at the District Office at 8 p.m.

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SEPTEMBER 14, 1933

What a World

By Michael Gold

Our Own Flesh and Blood.

II

I described briefly yesterday the first page of the New York Times for last Saturday, September 9th.

It was a picture of tax-fights, graft, war threats and revolutions in Cuba and Spain. In reporting this capitalist chaos one prejudice was obvious: the New York Times reporters deplored change, and hoped to preserve capitalist law and order, the status quo and a safe 8 per cent on investments. They avoided direct statements of this prejudice, but that is one of the techniques of capitalist journalism.

Going through the foreign reports, one finds so much reading matter that any description here would fill several columns. The New York Times has resources and wealth to girdle the globe. But there is no unity in these reports. More chaos, conflicting nationalism, each reporter definitely, of course, committed only to American imperialism and its interests.

Take the Nazi business. The Times is owned by an old German-Jewish family, and quite naturally, hates the Brown Syphilis that has attacked Germany. But only in spots and spasms. There is no consistency. Words of romantic praise have appeared for Hitler—the most sickening sentimental word-painting by sob-sisters, male and female. It is hard to know what to think about such inconsistency, until one recalls that the Times must appear "neutral," an "objective" record of daily history.

What's Good in the Daily Worker

I have begun on an essay that could easily become a book; yes, one copy of the New York Times seems to contain the modern world. One could review the beer advertisements, the department store bulletins, the births, deaths, editorial pages, personals, sport pages, etc. But it's a book, and who would read a book woven around a copy of the New York Times?

It is easier to go through the eight pages of the Daily Worker. Side by side with the pompous Times, our paper looks like an amateur effort. Our press is antiquated, and the make-up problem is too much for everyone. The ads are unskillfully composed, the news display is spotty, there is no style of any sort, and yet, and yet—

Reading the Daily Worker for a month, one would come either to hate or love this new world. Here on Saturday's page, an average day, one finds the same facts as in the Times. But the slant is frank and powerful. No hypocrisy; the banner headline says it, U. S. Workers Demand Hands Off Cuba. The news columns gives the story, and editorials buttress the appeal against imperialism.

The news in the N. Y. Times made one feel that Cuba was in a senseless chaos, a bloody meaningless primitive outburst of savage workers and peasants. The Times news would make one approve American intervention.

But the Daily Worker would really enlighten a virgin mind as to the meaning of Cuban events much more than would all the shoals and reams of hypocritical news in the Times. For the Daily Worker explains why the Cuban masses have staged this revolt; the forces pushing them toward it, and why workers here must help them.

It is a clue to the troubled modern world, and every worker can be helped to understand himself on reading such a news story. There is also other news, tremendously important news to the nation within a nation, the 40,000,000 wage earners and their families. Bread prices are rising rapidly, one headline says, a 16 per cent increase; the Times might have printed such a fact, but it would not slant it so that a worker would feel the injury done him.

The Paterson silk strike; unreported in the Times for that day. The fight against the shoe workers strike injunction; unreported in Times. An analysis of the Tammany moves toward higher taxes; the Times faintly deplores, but the Daily starts arousing the masses, and more; making it plain how to meet the city budget by tax levies on the rich, instead of sales taxes on the poor.

Inside, the truth about sports, instead of the romantic hokum that builds up the Carnera fakers. Articles on the plight of the Negro miners, a whole page of correspondence from working miners in all different fields. Is this not more truly the voice of America, this correspondence, than all the Times editorials, with their feeble classicism and namby-pamby reformism that is so fond of Norman Thomas?

An article on the auto workers of Detroit. A discussion of the liberal attempt to form a new labor party; an exposure of a cheap labor spy in the Communist Party who had been hired by Ham Fish and Ralph Easley; a serial novel by a sailor describing life on American vessels; a story on the Irish worker of New York; the movement of the jobless for work or insurance payments; the organized fight against the next war, and against the Nazis, etc.

But I must end here for space reasons, without having scratched the surface. The New York Times, anyone must admit, furnished its readers with at least a dozen times more concrete facts than did the Daily Worker of the same date.

But these facts were a meaningless chaos, since the capitalist world is such a chaos. A jobless worker, or bankrupt small grocer, a mortgaged farmer or oppressed miner would find no way out suggested for him in the massive bulk of the Times news; except Nira, of course, and even that would be an inchoate mass of confusing facts and contradictions.

But from the crude, badly made-up Daily Worker there breathes a clear and valiant spirit; a picture of a militant America fighting for its birthright against the heaviest odds. It is a truer picture than the other; it is the picture the future will cherish and study the most.

Yes, let me make a brash statement; for all its expensive attempt at faithful historicity the New York Times will not be consulted as often by the historians of the future as our own battered little Daily Worker.

The Times pictures the end of a world; the Daily Worker is part of the new and better world emerging. It is better to be a shabby young athlete than a well-tailored corpse. Even a corpse with 30 pages and a swelled quota of paid ads.

NOTED JURISTS TO OPEN TRIAL OF NAZIS FOR FIRE IN REICHSTAG TOMORROW

Demonstrations Planned in New York, Chicago, on Day of Torgler Trial; Other Cities Have Not Yet Announced Plans

LONDON, Sept. 12.—The international committee, investigating the Reichstag fire, will begin its public sessions here tomorrow. Evidence of Nazi guilt for the fire, and proof of the innocence of Ernst Torgler, George Dimitroff, Vassil Taneff and Blagol Popoff, who will be tried in Leipzig, Sept. 21, will be presented.

At the opening session former Premier Francesco Nitti of Italy, Rudolph Breitscheid of Germany, Sir Stafford Cripps, of England, and Georg Branting, of Sweden, will speak.

* * *

Nazis Publish Anti-Red Book

BERLIN, Sept. 13.—Attempting to counteract the world-wide knowledge that the Nazis fired the Reichstag last February, the "Associated Anti-Communists of Germany" have issued a book which was presented yesterday to 100 foreign correspondents at a meeting here, in which "evidence" of a widespread Communist conspiracy is given.

Even the capitalist correspondents, however, refused to be taken in, and pointed out that although the book declares that the Reichstag fire was to be the signal for a nation-wide Communist uprising, no signs were shown anywhere of the alleged "uprising."

The book contains no details of the "evidence" the Nazi prosecutors propose to produce at the trial of the Communist leaders on September 21.

* * *

New York Demonstration Sept. 21

NEW YORK.—On Thursday, September 21, when the trial of the four Communist leaders charged with setting the Reichstag fire begins, in line with world-wide protests, a mass demonstration will take place before the German Consulate at 17 Battery Place under the joint auspices of the New York District International Labor Defense, New York Committee To Aid Victims of German Fascism, German and Jewish Anti-Fascist Committees.

In preparations for the demonstration, various sections of the New York District of the International Labor Defense will conduct a series of rallies and elect delegations to see the German Consulate. Resolutions will be adopted to be sent to Hans Luther, German Ambassador in Washington.

Workers and mass organizations of the Downtown Section will rally at 7th Street and Avenue A at 10 a. m. sharp. They will then march to Whitehall Street and South Ferry.

All workers, mass organizations, workers clubs, and friends are urged to send delegations to the German Consulate on Sept. 19 and 20 to demand the release of the four Communist leaders.

Millions Grafted of Anti-Japanese Fund, General Ma Charges

PEIPING, Sept. 13.—Of $20,000,000 (silver) contributed by hundreds of thousands of Chinese, some of whom sold all their belongings, to finance the defense of Manchuria against Japan two years ago, only $1,713,000 (silver) was ever turned over to the Chinese forces.

This is the charge made here by General Ma Chan-shan, who led what anti-Japanese actions were made. While his charges are obviously true, their main purpose is to excuse his failure at the Nonni bridge and his full retreat before the Japanese.

The charges have aroused such a furor among the masses of Chinese who contributed that an investigation has been ordered.

South African Negro Court Forces British to Uphold Its Edict

SEROWE, Bechuanaland, South Africa, Sept. 13.—The native Negro court of this remote part of British South Africa won a victory over the British imperialists' arrogant rule of discrimination, when it forced approval by a military expedition of its having ordered the flogging of a white man.

Vice-Admiral E. R. Evans, who arrived with 200 British troops and two field guns, was compelled to uphold the decision of the native court against Phineas McIntosh, a British subject, found guilty of assaulting native women. Evans further ordered him banished from all native territories.

Until after the hearing, however, Chief Tshekedi of Serowe was held under open arrest.

N. J. Winter Relief Acute As Last Year State Official Says

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 13.—With 400,000 people on the relief rolls, John Colt, state director of emergency relief, informed Governor Moore that relief this winter will be as serious as the previous one. According to Colt, the increase will be caused by the rise in prices. At least 450,000 will need relief this winter, the state director estimated.

French Send Air Fleet to Moscow

Air Minister in Trip to Demonstrate Planes

STRASSBOURG, Alcase, Sept. 13.—Three of the latest model French airplanes, carrying Pierre Cot, Minister of Aviation, eleven associates and a crew of 14, left here today on their way to the Soviet Union.

The expedition is intended to be a demonstration of French commercial planes, in connection with the trade agreement which is now being negotiated between France and the Soviet Union.

They will be followed by Paul Codos and Maurice Rossi, flying the "Joseph Lebrix," in which they recently made a new distance record, flying 5,657 miles from New York to Rayak, Syria.

* * *

PARIS, Sept. 13.—French royalists greeted Edouard Herriot with boos and jeers as he returned to Paris after his visit to the Soviet Union.

Full Fascism Is Near in Austria

Dictatorship by Three Men Is Forecast

VIENNA, Sept. 13.—A complete Fascist dictatorship, led by Chancellor Dollfuss, Prince Ernst von Stahremberg, leader of the Christian Social Heimwehr, a private Fascist military organization of 100,000 members, and Emil Fey, Austrian Minister of Security, is forecast by the Viennese press today.

"Austria will go Fascist sooner or later," Stahremberg said yesterday. "Better sooner than later, and better adopt it ourselves than have it forced on us by the Nazis."

Stahremberg has been for several years one of the most active organizers of international action toward an armed invasion of the Soviet Union.

* * *

BINGEN, Germany, Sept. 13.—Wilhelm Mehrling, commander of the Rhineland Storm Troops, killed himself with a shot in the head yesterday, after having shot and killed Reinhold Muchow, a high official of the German Labor Front, in a tavern at Bacharach. The police said the first shooting was accidental.

Polish Plane Crashes Near Kazan, U.S.S.R.

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R.—The plane of Colonel Filipowics, chief of the Polish Civil Aviation Department, and his pilot crashed at Cheboksar, near Kazan, yesterday. The pilot was injured in the crash, but the official escaped injury by taking to his parachute as the plane fell.

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"MARCHING" WITH THE NRA!

—By Burck

Barbusse Arrives September 29 for Anti-War Congress

Workers' Organizations Slow to Respond, Says Committee

NEW YORK. — A cable received from Henri Barbusse by the Arrangement Committee of the United States Congress Against War announced that he will arrive in New York City on the S.S. Berengaria, the morning of Sept. 29th in time to attend the opening mass session of the Congress held that evening at Mecca Temple and St. Nicholas Arena, where he will be one of the principal speakers. Barbusse will be met at the boat by workers and a committee of outstanding American writers who are supporting the Congress.

It was also announced yesterday by the anti-war Congress that workers' organizations and many militant groups, whose sympathy to the anti-war movement is beyond question, have been the slowest in electing delegates and are therefore requested to make that the special order of business at their next meeting and immediately forward the credentials to the Congress.

Among the workers' organizations who have elected delegates, the latest to join are the Display Fixture & Figure Workers Union affiliated to the Steel & Metal Industrial Union, and a shop at New Rochelle representing 117 workers. The Tobacco Workers Industrial Union has called a meeting to elect a delegate.

* * *

NEW YORK. — The Arrangement Committee of the United States Congress Against War announced yesterday that its work is greatly hampered through lack of funds and requests all organizations and individuals who have collection lists to return them immediately to the offices of the Congress, 104 Fifth Ave., and also to make public collections at all meetings.

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Locked Out, Red Guard Holds Cuba Sugar Plant

Armed Workers Defeat Attempt to Hang Their Leaders After Seizure of Mill

(Special to the Daily Worker.)

HAVANA (By Mail).—One of the reasons given for the threatened landing of U. S. troops is the taking of the Hormiguero sugar central by the workers and peasants. In that region, all other centrals accepted the demands of the workers and then locked them out. When the workers came to the Hormiguero office and were told that it will shut down, they stated "all right, but we stay." More than 1,000 armed workers and peasants camped on the company property.

Guards were posted in all parts of the plantations." A certain amount of sheep was slaughtered every day for the "army." A Red Guard was organized, armed with shotguns and revolvers, and composed in its majority of members of the Young Communist League and young workers. This Red Guard stopped all cars and busses going past and confiscated all arms which were then given to the workers. It raided all houses of the managements and confiscated thousands of rounds of ammunition and many guns.

Try to Hang Workers

However, with the aid of the government and the rural guard, the company was able to buy off a few men and taking opportunity of the absence of the organizers, organized a coup d'etat. When the organizers came back they were seized and led to be hung. One of them, the local organizer of the Y.C.L., declared that if they were killed, the workers from the city of Cienfuegos would come and wipe the murderers off the face of the earth. This worked and they were released. When they were leaving the Central, the workers, who had already seen through the treachery, cheered them, and promised to continue the struggle.

Workers, Students, Arm

In the meantime in the neighborhood city of Cienfuegos, workers and students raided all hardware stores and seized arms. Soldiers and sailors sent delegations to the workers, asking what to do. However, the Committee of Action was not sufficiently decisive and lacked initiative to seize power and organize the Soviet. The delay in action was sufficient to allow delegates from the central government to reach the city and win over the soldiers and sailors. At the time this is being written, hundreds of armed workers are guarding the workers' center against an expected attack led by the bourgeois politicians and the ABC radicals. Latest reports indicate that two U. S. warships were sent to Cienfuegos.

Workers Protest Intervention in Cuba Meets Thru Nation

PHILADELPHIA.—A meeting of protest against American intervention in Cuba will be held under the leadership of the Communist Party Saturday, Sept. 16, at 12 noon on the Rayburn Plaza opposite the City Hall.

* * *

NEW YORK.—American intervention in Cuba has called forth a nation-wide wave of protest from workers organizations and meetings.

Last week, 100 workers in an open air meeting at Bleeker and Thompson Streets, New York, voted to send a protest to Roosevelt against American intervention.

The Polish workers of New York at a mass meeting at the Polish National Home added their protest to those flooding Roosevelt.

The Bosco Workers' and Farmers' Association in Hueysville, Kentucky, has joined other organizations in protesting intervention. The District Convention of the International Labor Defense, meeting in Philadelphia demanded that all armed forces be withdrawn from Cuba and passed resolutions, pledging solidarity with the struggle for liberation carried on by the Cuban workers.

The Tobacco Workers Industrial Union in New York wired the protest of its members to Roosevelt and sent a telegram to the Havana Workers' Center, showing their solidarity with the Cuban workers.

NORTHWESTERN CONGRESS DECIDES ON DRIVE FOR JOBLESS INSURANCE

3 UM.W.A. Locals Support Program; Decide to Affiliate With Unemployed Councils; Vote Support to Anti-War Congress

SEATTLE, Wash.—The Workers' Congress voted unanimously to launch an initiative drive in the state for the adoption of the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill. In a resolution it urges that a special session of legislature be convened to adopt the insurance bill, to be in effect until the passage of the Federal Bill.

The congress was a representative body of 314 delegates from trade unions, unemployed and farmers' organizations in the state. It was held over the Labor Day week-end. The Unemployed Citizens League was represented by 75, the largest group at the congress, and the Unemployed Council had 46 delegates. Locals of the National Lumber Workers Union sent 19 workers with many from locals of the Trade Union Unity League and the American Federation of Labor.

Nine workers, representing three of the largest United Mine Workers locals in the state, pledged support to the congress' decisions. They represented 900 miners who are on strike in the Roslyn-Cle Elum fields in defiance of Lewis and the NRA.

The gathering also went on record to fight for local ordinances in every community granting immediate relief to all jobless. To support the veterans in their fight for the bonus and to participate in the national anti-war congress to be held in New York, Sept. 29.

To strengthen the unemployed movement it was decided to affiliate with the National Unemployed Councils and build the "Voice of Action," the state labor paper.

A few weeks prior to the Workers Congress the socialists had called together the Continental Congress. All militant organizations representing some of the largest organizations in the state were kept out. Preparations for the socialist meeting was made by N. P. Atkinson, who operates a non-union printing shop in this city. It was only on the initiative of three militant workers, Bradley, Harington and Didweel, who came to the sessions that a measure supporting unemployment insurance was passed by a vote of 42 in favor, to 37 against.

The Workers Congress elected a state committee of 73 members with four state officers, Richard C. Harrington was elected state chairman; vice-chairman, William Dobbins; organizer, George Bradley; and secretary, Mervin Cole.

500 in Staten Island Demonstrate for More Work Relief

18 Jobs, 8 Dept., Represented at Mass Meet Held Same Day

NEW YORK.—Five hundred Staten Island relief workers who for the second time received a wage cut demonstrated at the Borough Offices recently, demanding a 12 days a month work at $5 a day. A delegation of 12 workers were elected to see Borough President Lynch who promised, with his eye on the coming elections, that he would vote in the Board of Estimate for this demand.

Recognizing his promise as just a political gesture for votes, a mass meeting was called for the same evening (Sept. 6) by the Workers Ex-Servicemen's League, the Unemployed Council and the Relief Workers Action Committee. The purpose of the meeting was to consolidate the organization.

Eighteen different relief jobs and 8 departments, from the Docks to the Health Dept., were represented at the meeting. The South Shore Action Committee was elected with 2 organizers and a secretary to give leadership to the work in that section. A mass meeting on the South Shore will be held in Eltingville on Sept. 13, Wednesday, at Bamburger Hall on Amboy Road.

Speakers addressed the meeting, stressing the need for a strong organization to carry forward the demands of the relief workers for free transportation to the jobs, cash paid on time, and enough work to keep a family alive.

'Fight High Prices' Conference Sunday in Brownsville

NEW YORK.—Vigorous house to house canvassing has been going on for the past two weeks to get Brownsville workers to elect delegates to the Conference to Fight the High Cost of Living to be held Sunday, 1 p.m., at the Hoffman's Mansion, 142 Watkins St., Brooklyn. The conference has been called by the United Women's Council of Brownsville.

Forty-eight houses have already elected delegates and many organizations have promised to send representatives to give guidance to the conference. Any group of 10 workers in a house or block may elect a delegate.

September Relief Not Made by City

NEW YORK. — As in previous months the Board of Estimate has not yet made any appropriations for September relief affecting one million jobless. The only funds on hand are $1,140,000 granted by the State Temporary Emergency Relief Administration and $1,00,000 advanced by the same body.

It is uncertain whether the total of $2,140,000 will even be sufficient for the 80,000 heads of families who are on work relief. The 125,000 families who are on home relief are left entirely in the cold. At least one-third on home relief were already removed from the lists. The rest have been put on a stagger plan whereby relief checks are issued every alternating weeks to these families.

At the same time the Home Relief Bureaus are informing their investigators that many of them will be fired by the end of the month. In the Home Relief Bureau on Spring and Elizabeth Streets alone it is expected that about 40 investigators will lose their jobs.

Platt Amendment Is America's Charter of Slavery for Cuban Masses

Forced on Cuban People by U. S. Bayonets, Amendment Has No Validity Except Might of Wall St. Government's Armed Forces

Amendment Called "Protection Against Foreign Menace"; But America Is Main Foreign Menace to Independence of Cuban Masses

By WILLIAM SIMONS.

Intervention in Cuba is "justified" (of course "only as a last resort") by President Roosevelt, on the basis of the duty imposed on the United States by the Platt Amendment.

What is this Platt Amendment?

The eight clauses of the Platt Amendment make Cuba a semi-colony of American Imperialism. The United States receives the "consent" of Cuba in clause 3, "to exercise the right to intervene for the preservation of Cuban independence, the maintenance of a government adequate for the protection of life, property, and individual liberty." Clause 7 provides that to enable the United States to "maintain the independence of Cuba and to protect the people thereof, as well as for its own defense, the Cuban Government will sell or lease to the United States the lands necessary for coaling or naval stations."

And so the United States Government "acquired" the Guantanamo naval base, where there are now many American war vessels. To keep other imperialist powers away, Cuba was forbidden to make any treaty with any foreign power "which will impair or tend to impair the independence of Cuba" (as much as was left after the United States got through with it). Foreign powers were also prevented from getting in Cuba any naval or army bases, or any land for colonization.

Forced on the Cuban People.

The Platt Amendment became a United States law on March 2, 1901, authorizing the President of the United States "to leave Cuba to her people when a government had been set up under a constitution which contained as a part of it, the eight definite provisions known as the Platt Amendment." The American army of occupation was to remain in Cuba until the Cuban Constitutional Convention included these eight provisions in the Cuban Constitution. On June 12, 1901, they were appended to the Cuban constitution, and included two years later, on May 22, 1903, in a permanent treaty between the two "equal" countries. The Platt Amendment was thus forced on the Cuban people at the point of a bayonet; its only validity is the might of American armed force.

To a special commission sent to Washington by the Cuban Convention at the end of April, 1901, to have the American Government speak a little more plainly, the corporation lawyer Elihu Root, Secretary of State, explained that the intervention clause 3 "does not impair the sovereignty of Cuba; it leaves Cuba independent and sovereign under her own flag. It only will help the United States in extreme cases to assist Cuba in preserving her absolute independence. And pray God that case may never arise," said the hypocrite.

He continued: "The spirit, the tendency, the substance of the Platt Amendment is to establish in Cuba an independent and sovereign nation. But the United States go beyond that in favor of Cuba; they seek to guarantee the subsistence of Cuba as a free and independent republic." "Intervention," added the slippery secretary, "is incompatible with the existence of a Cuban government, and will take place only in case that Cuba is left in a state of anarchy which will signify the absence of all government, and in case of a foreign menace."

United States Is the "Foreign Menace."

Well, what is the present intervention? So-called visiting parties of sailors have landed on Cuban soil. American warships lie in Cuban harbors, backing up Ambassador Welles' intervention in Cuban affairs. Is there a foreign menace? Yes, but that foreign menace is the United States Government, whose warships menace Cuba. American warships inducted De Cespedes into office as president. American warships are now menacing Cuba, because the Cespedes Government was overthrown by a popular uprising. American warships compelled the Revolutionary Junta (although it offered to protect American property) to draw in many more conservative elements, because the Junta was considered by Roosevelt to be too weak to suppress the rising anti-imperialist workers' and peasants' movement.

American warships will try to insure a Cuban government safe for American imperialist interests. American warships will impose on the Cuban people a "government of their own choosing," "their own" meaning of the choosing of Wall Street, and not of the Cuban people's.

Fourth Intervention Under the Platt Amendment.

The present intervention is not the first in the history of Cuba. Since the first occupation following the Spanish-American War, "to make Cuba safe for the American sugar corporations" and to be the United States military key to the Caribbean, three military interventions have taken place. The first, in 1906, lasted three years, during which American companies received many rich concessions from General Magoon.

The second was in 1912, "to protect American property," until the Cuban Government was able to crush the revolt of the Negro Party trying to secure political rights for the Negroes.

The third intervention took place in 1917, when American marines drove Liberal Party revolutionaries out of the town of Santiago, and backed up President Menocal, re-elected by fraud; the same Menocal, incidentally, who now is spoken of as the leader of a new coup d'etat more in line with the wishes of Roosevelt and Welles. And these troops did not all get out of Cuba until 1922.

All of these interventions were undertaken under the provisions of the Platt Amendment. And now the Platt Amendment is being again invoked.

Communist Party Raises Demands

The Communist Party and the Anti-Imperialist League of the United States are demanding of the Roosevelt Administration the abrogation of the Platt Amendment. But this is accompanied with demands for cancellation of Wall Street loans, for the evacuation of the Guantanamo naval base, for withdrawal of American warships from Cuban waters; and with a campaign for support to the revolutionary workers and peasants of Cuba who have already seized several American sugar mills, who are extending their struggle to take over the property and lands of the imperialists and the lands of the large native landowners, and who are succeeding in rallying mass support for resistance to the Yankee invaders.

It is not enough to call for the abrogation of the Platt Amendment, as is done by liberals and the leaders of the Socialist Party (who, however, do not carry on any mass campaign for even this demand). As pointed out by D.R.D. in "A 'Model' Colony of American Imperialism" (Communist, July, 1931), "It is not excluded that, in particular instances, under certain conditions, American imperialism may give up a part of its political privileges in the Caribbean, relying on its tremendous economic power, bribes, underhand machinations, etc., for the exploitation of the Caribbean peoples." In order to establish a government in Cuba that will protect American investments and suppress the growing revolutionary mass movement, it is not excluded that American imperialism may make the concession of abrogation of the Platt Amendment, relying on the Monroe Doctrine; but this would not "undermine the hold of American im" perialism on Cuba." It is therefore all the more necessary to link up the demand for the abrogation of the Platt Amendment with the other basic demands already mentioned.

Atmosphere Prepared for Landing of Marines

American imperialism is warring on the masses of Cuba. The reactionary ex-generals of the Cuban army justify their refusal to recognize the present government, by "the growing unrest and Communist agitation," and by the fact that "the sugar mills are being seized by the workers in the interior."

American imperialism wishes to keep the sugar workers in Cuba in serfdom. A war hysteria is being worked up in the United States. The "patient, neighborly" attitude of Roosevelt is combined with glaring headlines of "American women being driven from their homes, of being spattered with mud by 'hoodlum Communists.'" The "sinking of the Maine in 1898" will be duplicated by atrocity stories as the 1933 pretext for intervention. The sending of Secretary of Navy Swanson to Cuba was no mere accident. It recalls President Theodore Roosevelt's sending of Secretary of War William H. Taft to Havana in 1906, who instituted the military occupation that lasted until 1909. Only the loud public protest caused Swanson to continue on to other American "possessions" in Central America.

Make This a National Campaign

American workers! In whose interests are American warships sent to Cuba? Surely not in yours. Police and troops take the part of the bosses when we go out on strike. American warships take the part of the American sugar owners and bankers in Cuba against the long suffering, bitterly exploited Cuban toiling masses. Together with the Cuban workers, let us fight against police, troops and warships, against the "state power" of the capitalist class.

American workers! Let us in our factories and shops, in our organizations, at every meeting, raise the question of Cuba. Send telegrams to President Roosevelt, demanding immediate withdrawal of warships from Cuban waters. Arrange open air and mass meetings, and demonstrations. Send telegrams of greeting to the revolutionary masses in Cuba. The addresses are Partido Communista de Cuba, Hotel Saratoga, Havana; Confederacion Nacional Obrera de Cuba, Prado 123, Havana; Liga Anti-Imperialista de Cuba, San Rafael 112, Altos, Havana.

American workers! Our Cuban brothers and sisters are looking to us for effective support. Already in New York City, a picket line paraded before the Federal Building. Many mass meetings took place. A delegation from New York City protested at the White House. But what of the rest of the country? Chicago, Detroit, Cleveland, and California? Solidarity with the workers in the colonies is an elementary duty on the part of the working class in the oppressing country. The fight against U. S. intervention must be a central task of the U. S. Congress Against War, which opens in New York Sept. 29th.

The entire working class of the United States, from coast to coast, must take its place in this urgent campaign against American intervention in Cuba.